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NO RING.

BY ALICE CARY.

What is it that doth spoil the fair adorning
With which her body she would dignify,
When from her bed she rises in the morning
To comb, and plait, and tie
Her hair with ribbons colored like the sky?

What is it that her pleasure discomposes
When she would sit and sing the sun away,—
Making her see dead roses in red roses,
And in the dewfall gray
A blight that seems the world to overlay?

What is it makes the trembling look of trouble
About her tender mouth and eyelids fair?
Ah me, ah me! she feels her heart beat double,
Without the mother's prayer,
And her wild fears are more than she can bear.

To the poor sightless lark new powers are given,
Not only with a golden tongue to sing,
But still to make her wavering way toward heaven
With undiscerning wing;
But what to her doth her sick sorrow bring?

Her days she turns, and yet keeps overturning,
And her flesh shrinks, as if she felt the rod;
For, 'gainst her will, she thinks hard things concerning
The everlasting God,
And longs to be incensate, like the clod.

Sweet Heaven, be pitiful! Rain down upon her
The saintly charities ordained for such;
She was so poor in everything but honor,
And she loved much—loved much!
Would, Lord, she had thy garment's hem to touch.

Haply, it was the hungry heart within her,
The woman's heart, denied its natural right,
That made her be the thing men call a sinner,
Even in her own despite.
Lord, that her judges might receive their sight!

—[From the Atlantic Monthly for April.

FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

The Opening of Spring Millinery.

Displays of New Bonnets—Straw in the Ascendant—The "Pompadour" and the "Frou-Frou"—New Dresses, and How to Make Them—Ladies' and Children's Furnishings, etc., etc.

The mildness of the month of March in this latitude, is something so unusual, that we enjoy it with fear and trembling, not knowing how soon a gusty snow-storm may put an end to our pleasure in the beauty and the brightness of the spring sunshine, and spring fashions, as seen through the shop windows.

For we are not, as yet, displaying much freshness in street attire, partly because it is Lent, and a penitential soberness is the proper thing, and partly because the styles from Brussels and Vienna will be compared with our home-made designs before deciding where to bestow our allegiance. The oracles have spoken at last; even Paris has sent a hasty contribution to the general stock, and the result is as uncertain and indefinite as might have been expected—in fact, we know just about as much now as we did before.

CHANGES AND NOVELTIES

Are spoken of, but none have really as yet taken place, and it is not at all likely that any decided change will take place this season. The present styles are really very pretty and very convenient, at least they can be made so, and no one feels inclined to make a change which may be for the worse. Paris has not yet sufficiently recovered from the shocks it has received to originate any new ideas in fashion, and, moreover, has lost the *prestige* and authority which it gained during the empire, while no other European city has ever shown any evidence of creative power; there is nothing for us to do, therefore, but to fall back upon what we had and improve upon it as far as we are able.

There is one great disadvantage in the incessant changes of fashion, which women seem entirely to overlook, and that is the entire loss of individuality which it involves. There are some persons to whom certain styles of dress and certain material seem to belong, as perfume to the flower, and one likes to associate them with their belongings, as if they were the natural outgrowth of their characteristics.

I remember, for instance, a dove-eyed, gentle woman, whose dress of soft, gray silk, fine lace collar, and knot of blue ribbon at the throat, seemed as much of her personality as her brown hair and white hands. I remember a stately old New York lady, who wore a white *lisse* turban, arranged after a peculiar fashion, and fastened with a large single pearl, almost to the day of her death and no amount of false hair would have ever imparted to her an appearance of such remarkable dignity and distinction. A beautiful and brilliant lady of my acquaintance never wears anything but white and black. Her toilettes are so well chosen and in such exceedingly good taste, however, that I do not know if this peculiarity has been generally remarked among her friends. Her costumes consist of rich black silk, velvet and lace. Her evening dresses are of white ribbed satin, trimmed with lace or tulle, and sometimes of black silk profusely trimmed with lace, for being a widow and rich, she can gratify her tastes. In summer, for house dresses, she wears nothing but white mull muslin, she dislikes the stiffness of Swiss, and the wiry transparency of organdie. She is neither a utilitarian, nor a reformer, and she abominates short dresses. "All very well for you my dear," she says "who has so much to do that it makes my poor headache even to think of it, but for me, what possible necessity is there to wear short dresses? I rarely walk, and never when it rains. No my dear, advocate anything you please, for the poor creatures who have to earn the pittance which keeps their bodies and souls together, but don't ask me to wear short black silk dresses and useful waterproof. I hate them as much as Byron hated a dumpy woman," and in my secret heart I rejoice in her obstinacy, as much as I rejoice over my own short street dress. For the aristocratic grace of her trailing robes, seems quite in keeping with the charm of her slender figure and high bred face, and all harmonize admirably with the beauty and refinement of her spacious and well ordered home.

It is not necessary that we should be all alike, but we should all have sense and independence enough to adapt our dress to our individuality, our circumstances, and our necessities.

Constant change destroys all ideas of dignity and repose; it is at war with the eternal facts to which it is for our well being and happiness to anchor our souls, and though we may admire a new and costly fabric, or the latest design, yet it is not to these that we should sacrifice any real or beautiful thing which made a part of ourselves, and of our lives, may become to us "a joy forever."

THE NEW BONNETS.

The millinery openings which were postponed to a week later than usual, have taken place, and though there was little that was new, there was plenty that war pretty, bright and attractive. The bonnets from abroad are larger than those of American manufacture, and differ in the quality of the materials used, bet otherwise, there is little difference to note. A very high English round hat attracts immediate attention, but it has a flavor of Tyburnia, rather than Belgravia, and would be considered "fast," even by a female boat racer.

Nearly all the hats this season are bonnets, but they are so much like hats that it is as Mr. Toots used to remark, of no consequence. The particular objection to them is, that there is no one fixed fact about them to anchor ourselves to—they are as uncertain as the waves, or the sands upon the sea shore. While there is a general resemblance, no two are alike; it is a little more brim, or a little less crown, or a brim indented, or a brim turned up; in one particular, however, they are all alike, and that is in being composed mainly of straw.

There are a few of *crepe* and a few of lace, but the majority are of the English or Italian straw, the best and most useful material for spring and summer bonnets ever invented, and the only one adapted for wear with a variety of costumes.

BONNETS FROM BRUSSELS.

Imported by Mme. Natalie Tilman, who has branch houses in London, Paris and Brussels, possess distinctive characteristics. The "Charlotte Borday" is large, with soft, long crown and drooping brim; the edge is bound with black velvet, and a narrow black lace is laid flat above it; the trimming is black lace, black velvet, mixed with black *gros grain* ribbon, and roses in straw colored satin.

The "Lambaile" has a low crown, with a straight brim indented at the sides. It is of English straw, trimmed with black Brussels lace, which falls over the various colored daisies which surround the crown, and intermingles in scarf like fashion with the loops and ends of black velvet which fall at the back. Inside is a mossy pink ruche upon the white lining.

The Prussian casque is the most peculiar shape of the three; it has an oval crown which is composed half of lace, and a drooping brim, divided at the back. It is trimmed with black lace, narrow folds of velvet, cluster of roses, pink and black, and black lace veil falling at the back. The same shape in black, and white straw, was trimmed with black lace, arranged as a cascade upon the crown, over a jet coronet, black and crimson roses, and long black velvet loops, and ends. The edges of the brims are almost invariably bound with black velvet, headed with a narrow lace.

A French gypsey of white Italian straw ("Frou-Frou" shape) was ornamented with a scarf of blue *gauze de chine*, large rosette of black lace, in the middle of which was a cluster of parti-colored rosebuds. Brim lined with white silk edge covered with fold of blue *gauze de chine*, mounted with black lace.

A Paris hat for country wear, is of Leghorn, very large, with drooping, indented brim, and trimming of black lace, long loops of yellow satin straw, intermixed with ribbon velvet, embroidered straw leaves, and bouquet of field flowers.

Another hat from Paris is called the rolling "Pompadour." This is also very large, with straight crown, deep silk curtain and high rolling brim, lined with peach colored *gros grain* matching the curtain. Bows and ends of pearl colored *gros grain* ribbon, ostrich feathers perfectly matching in shade, and a spray of crimson geranium constituted the rest of the decoration.

A very stylish specimen of the "Frou-Frou" gypsey, is of chocolate brown straw, the little turn up brim lined with pale salmon colored *gros grain*, an ostrich tip, a cluster of tea-roses, and bow with loops, and ends of *gros grain* ribbon all of the same shade. The hearts of roses are exquisitely shaded from brown, to salmon, and the leaves are brown satin, but the outer leaves of the roses pale off to the creamiest salmon tints. A very pretty bonnet intended for wear with white and black costumes, is composed of white daisies with black and gold stamens, mounted on white Brussels net, and alternating with rows of narrow black lace, and pipings of black velvet. Long loops of black velvet and ends of white *gros grain* ribbon float from the back.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

The scarcity of trimmings—the Lyons and Paris manufactories being all closed—compels the use of material for this purpose, and in reality it is a blessing, for there is nothing upon which money is so easily wasted, as flimsey, tawdry gimps, fringes, and *passementeries*. In the absence of these, folds, plaitings and ruchings of the material, velvet, gros grain, satin, and this season, moire antique, are all brought into requisition, and aid lace, which is more universally used than any one fabric, to produce the most charming effects.

The employment of moire antique as a trimming is quite new; it is used principally upon black silk, in the same way that *gros grain* has been used upon velvet and is found very effective. Velvet, with folds or ruchings of the material are used more than any other trimming together with single, or what are known as "wilt plaitings," which have largely taken the place of ruffles upon linen, *pique* and cambric suits.

A new muslin trimming called "Louise Kilting" is imported for the first time this season, and is said to come from Brussels, though it is just as likely to have been made in New Jersey. It consists of fine book muslin edged with patent Valenciennes laces on both sides and laid in flat and regular single plaits. It is very useful to line the edge of silk and Irish poplin dresses, and can be utilized for trimming old silk skirts, tunics, and in various other ways.

FASHIONABLE MATERIALS.

A new and most useful material consists of an all wool cashmere, in Scotch checks. In the larger plaids it is used mainly for wrappers and children's suits and dresses, but in the smaller checks it makes very handsome and durable costumes.

A striking feature of the spring styles is the substitution of really good and useful materials for the more showy and expensive fabrics which have vulgarly been considered essential to an elegant and fashionable appearance. The idea that a lady must always be dressed up in a ten dollar silk, is worthy of shoddy itself. What would Martha Washington have said to it, who received guests in gray linsey and checked apron, if that happened to be the dress she was wearing at the time?

It will probably never be necessary for us to go back to the simplicity of the days of the Revolution, but it is really a comfort to get out of the excessively fine atmosphere of silks and satins for a while and rest in the pleasant shadow of more useful and inexpensive fabrics.

Fine woollen and goat's hair materials for instance, are in great variety, and the Japanese silks, and poplins of English makes, most attractive, from their beauty, excellent quality and moderate price. A new material, only found in one house (that of Arnold & Constable), is known as Carmelite serge; it is all wool, sixty cents per yard, soft and only made in one color, a subdued brown, or "nuns" color. It resists rain like water-proof, never wears out, does not muss or wrinkle, and looks as well at the last as at the first. The coarse twill is considered more distinguished than the fine twill and is precisely the same fabric as that worn by the Carmelite nuns. For a traveling suit at this season, for a long journey, a suit for spring and fall, or for any purpose, where service, combined with lady-like appearance is required, the Carmelite serge would be most desirable. Some ladies of very high position have bought suits of it this spring, but shoddy turns up its nose at it.

The old-fashioned *de bege* in all wool is another excellent material, and particularly adapted to elderly ladies. It can be purchased in brown, black or gray at fifty-five cents per yard, and makes up into matronly suits with the Metternich cape, or more youthfully into skirts, with polonaise, trimmed with folds of the material piped with thick silk.

Irish poplins appear in new colors; "English violet," a lovely shade of blue; "Alligator," a purplish butternut color; a new soft spring green with a blue tint (the yellow green is gone out), and a brownish yellow, "French Mustard" color.

For black silk suits, the new American *gros grain* at two dollars per yard, is superseding all other styles. It is not a showy silk, but it is heavy, and perfectly pure, not a fibre of any other material entering into any part of its composition. It was manufactured for the purpose of providing a durable silk at a moderate price, and the tests to which it has been subjected have proved satisfactory in every respect. At first, it seems to catch dust easily, but this goes off, and the dress with ordinary wear looks better than it did at first. The best way to clean it is with a soft brush. Mud is as easily brushed off from it, when it is dry, as from a cloth dress.

There is an all silk imitation of China crepe, which is almost better than the real thing, and is only quarter the price. It is really a beautiful material, wide, only two dollars per yard, and is admirably adapted for the overdress and French *casaques*, for which Canton crape has been lately used by those who could afford to pay the price, ten dollars per yard.

It would take a column to merely catalogue all the seasonable materials displayed in the large houses, but I must just mention the fine twilled silk serges, the *ecru*, pongees, which form a wonderful combination with a rich brown, the frosted Japanese silks with a reversible side in a darker shade of the same color, the white washing satins for costumes and dresses to be trimmed with black velvet, and bands of embroidery, and lastly, the new linens, the "Yokohamas," which are not of any shade of buff, but drown and undressed and admirably well adapted for country wear.

There is no "batiste" this season, though there are pecales in robe patterns and fine buff cambrics advertised as *batiste*. There are fine lawns, and organdies, however, and a very pretty *crepe* tissue called *gaze du chine* which, together with the white muslins, plain and hair striped, the grenadines, and the numerous family of bereges and lawns afford sufficient opportunities for an extensive summer wardrobe.

SPRING DRESSMAKING AT HOME.

There is no difference in the cut of the skirts, except that the most fashionable dress-makers allow walking skirts to trail a few inches at the back, unless, as is often the case, strict orders are given to the contrary. Trained skirts, on the contrary, are not so exaggerated in length, and when made of rich materials are perfectly plain.

The panier has gone out entirely. Upper skirts, or the skirt of the polonaise, which in suits and costumes takes the place of the upper skirts, are looped up at the sides and gathered full at the back, a square bow with pendent loops or a postillion basque taking the place of the sash.

A most elegant bridal dress of *duchesse* (brocaded) satin was made recently with perfectly plain trained skirt, plain, high basque body, and long close cut coat sleeves. The only trimming allowed consisted of deep ruffles of *duchesse*, placed on the sleeves to fall below the elbow, lace trimming upon the square basque at the back, and narrow lace ruches at the neck and wrists.

Double pipings are used upon rich dresses when there is little other trimming. A very fashionable method of trimming poplin suits, is with broad bands of velvet edged on either side with single pleatings of the poplin, bound with the velvet. Three bands of velvet bordered above and below in this way, make a very rich and sufficiently deep trimming for a walking suit with a polonaise.

Another very fashionable method is adapted to lighter materials, twilled silk, silk serges, frosted Japanese poplins, and the like. The trimming is composed of two folds, one of the material, one of the silk, same color, several shades darker; above this, is a narrow upright ruffle of the material bound with the silk. This trimming may be arranged to form a series upon the skirt, and repeated as a simple border upon the polonaise.

Folds are never placed close to the edge, but always above it.

Bodies open V shape, are more fashionable than the square cut, at least for ordinary wear; they are found very convenient, as they need only an inside ruffle of lace to complete them and afford full opportunity for the display of the pendant locket which seems quite to have taken the place of the breastpin. In fact, many ladies have had all the latter articles of jewelry remounted to be worn as pendents.

Few skirts are now lined throughout, and these are not of silk, poplin or any substantial material. Grenadines and silk tissues are the only materials that require lined skirts, and then either old silk is used, matching in color, or plain foulard. Stiff facing is no longer used for trained skirts, as it cuts the fabric. An inner lining is substituted and trained under under skirts employed nearly the length of the dress to assist in keeping it spread out to its full length.

Upper skirts and jackets are still used in costumes, but are considered *passe*; for suits, the polonaise, as was announced some months ago, is the fashionable adjunct of the season to the walking skirt.

Hoops are not worn at all or so very small that they are not perceptible. Hair cloth skirts have been introduced for summer wear, with a small bustle formed at the back of puffings drawn in with hair cords. Bows are beginning to take the place of buttons upon jackets and high bodies.

French waists, always the neatest and simplest form of high body, are used for lawn and muslin dresses.

Black grenadine suits promise to be very fashionable for summer wear, but are no longer trimmed in colors. The most approved method of trimming is with scant ruffles of the material bound with the same, or stitched, and edged with narrow black guipure lace.

As it is necessary to wear black silk under black grenadine, a great many ladies simply flounce the grenadine upon an old black silk skirt.

All ruffles and flounces are made with as little fulness as possible, and are simply hemmed, or scolloped, and bound. Flat pleatings are much used instead of ruffles.

Pipings of a different shade, and of a richer material, as satin upon silk, and silk upon poplin, are employed to edge crescent folds, made of the same material as the dress.

LADIES' READY MADE CLOTHING.

The prediction that the time would come when it would be as rare for women to make the clothing for the family, as it is now for them to spin and weave the cloth, is rapidly being fulfilled. Ten years ago there were only two important ladies' furnishing houses in New York city, and the business of these was wholly confined to the costly bridal and other outfits of a few wealthy persons.

To-day the ladies and children's furnishing houses are as numerous as the dry goods and thread and needle stores; in fact one of either hardly exists without the other in any part of New York city. The style and workmanship of the garments found at these establishments vary of course but are generally very indifferent. They have improved, however, very much within the past year, and some houses now furnish underclothing of all kinds, well cut and neatly made at the bare retail cost of materials and labor. Factory-made under clothing is turned out in such immense quantities that it is a marvel where it all goes to; it is all cut and wretchedly made, and therefore cannot be called cheap, even at the low prices at which it is sold, but it must find many purchasers or it would not continue in demand. The "high class" furnishing stores ignore now all machine-made articles, and recommend "English" hand-sewing and "English" hand-embroidery as the fittest method for the preparation of fine trousseaus. Fine hand sewing brings a much higher price than machine sewing, while hand embroidery and tucking done in the material are so costly as to render it more economical to import garments ornamented in this way than to have them done here. Fine linen drawers, exquisitely embroidered upon the material, the workmanship durable as the linen itself, can be purchased of European make, for five dollars per pair, which would cost ten if the garments were home made. There is a point worth noting about the French and English drawers and underskirts, and that is that the bands around the waist form drawing cases, for tape strings which can be loosened or drawn in at pleasure, thus saving an infinitude of trouble in enlarging buttoned bands.

Fine tucking and embroidery wrought into the material itself is the most fashionable method of ornamenting chemises, nightgowns and ladies' drawers, and is to be commended because it is durable as well as beautiful; but it is painful to think how many beautiful eyes have been actually wrought into the fabrics they have assisted to adorn.

Many ladies include in their orders for a *trousseau* a dozen fine linen cambric pillow covers, with initial, or monogram embroidered in the center. The letters are very large, and cost to embroider $10 the pair for a simple initial. A monogram which requires a special design costs more.

Between the factory clothing, and the great houses, there is a class of medium furnishing establishments which do their own manufacturing, are much better patterns and designs, cut with more precision and exactness than the lower grades, and execute a much higher class of workmanship. Less tawdry trimming is used for this class of articles, and the cloth or material used is much better. The prices commence at about a dollar and a-half for chemises, two dollars for a night-gown, and one dollar per pair for drawers. Tucked walking skirts commence at seventy-five cents each, and very fair flannel skirts, finished for wearing, at one dollar and fifty cents.

Childrens under-clothing of every description can be obtained in all styles and at almost all prices. Nice little drawers for babies a year old, finished with bands, buttonholes and trimmings can be purchased for seventy-five cents per pair, and upwards, and all other articles of clothing, including night drawers, small flannel drawers, and knitted undershirts at very reasonable rates.

JENNIE JUNE.

THE COAL STRIKE.

Another Proposition from Operators.

Since the judicial investigation has been closed, the operators of the Schuylkill region have made a special and important offer to their men. The proposition looks towards a speedy resumption of work. It was agreed upon by the operators on the 29th, although it was not then made public. The following is the substance of it:

I. The W. B. A. to abandon all future attempts to control collieries in any manner, or to interfere directly or indirectly in the matter of employment or discharge of any one, so that the operator shall have the exclusive control and management of his works.

II. The operators to agree that no one is to be discharged simply on account of his belonging to the W. B. A., or on account of any part heretofore taken in behalf of the W. B. A., but that all men are to be left free to join the W. B. A. or not, as they think proper.

The above two clauses are to be imperative and binding, and are not to be changed or varied by any reference or arbitration whatever.

III. Work to be resumed as soon as practicable, and the rate of wages for the year 1871 to be adjusted as follows: A Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, consisting of six members of the W. B. A. and six operators, chosen by their respective organizations, is to meet at Pottsville on or before the 20th of April, to whom shall be submitted the respective offers of each party.

The Board of Arbitration and Conciliation is to have the power of deciding between the offers submitted, or rejecting either and adopting a third, or if they are unable to agree, they are to call in the umpire (who shall be elected and agreed upon before any discussion of the propositions), whose decision upon the rate of wages for the year 1871 is to be final and binding upon both parties.

IV. Such Board of Arbitration and Conciliation with an umpire, whose decision is to be final, is to be maintained for the future settlement and adjustment of all differences between the parties, except that the two first articles of this memorandum are cardinal ones, which are not to be varied or changed by any reference or arbitration whatever.

SUSPENSION IN THE SHAMOKIN REGION.

A letter from Mt. Carmel announces the suspension of the Coal Ridge and Stuartville collieries, on the 31st, owing to a decline of 12½ per cent. on the basis. This suspension is not consistent with the agreement made at Shamokin between the committee of workingmen and the operators when they resumed. It was then understood that the conditions were the $3 basis for a starting point, with a 33 per cent. sliding scale, up and down, and the first month the operators were to pay the basis whether the coal brought $3 or not. The operators say the men have broken faith.

* * *

Some of the largest property-owners in New Orleans have published a card in which they say that as the State debt has already reached its constitutional limit, ($25,000,000), they will, by every legal means, resist the payment of any interest or the principal of the new bonds authorized by the Legislature at its last session. They say they recognize only the State debt proper, amounting to $25,021,-734 40.

EARLY IRON WORKS IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Interesting Reminiscences—Correction of Former Statements.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I fear your "Star" correspondent, in your issue of Thursday last, who writes under the caption of "the first iron master of Pittsburgh," is in error as to the *date* (1790) at which George Anshutz "built and run a blast furnace" on the two-mile run, near Shady Side Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad. There is a general proneness to ante-date such things where tradition is relied on. My researches on this subject put this abortive enterprise at least two years later. Be this as it may, there are other errors of your correspondent which, with your leave, I will correct. As history is often made from newspaper clippings, it is important that their statements should import verity.

The facts on this subject which I am about to state are made up mostly from records which I have consulted and from original papers.

In the spring of 1789, John Hayden, who had lived in the red-ore iron region of New Jersey, hauled over the mountains, from Hagerstown to Brownsville, Fayette county, a four-horse wagon load of goods for Jacob Bowman, who had come from the former to the latter place in 1787, at which he was a prominent merchant and citizen for half a century. Hayden was nearly a month in making the trip—hauling 2,100 pounds at $3 per hundred. Pleased with the beautiful valley at the western base of the Laurel Hill Mountain—the last of the chain, south of the Youghiogheny—and tired of teaming, he resolved to settle in "the West," and at once removed to near Uniontown. He soon bought out a settler near to where is now "Fairchance (Oliphant's) iron works," and fixed his abode upon it in the spring of 1790. On the land was a log dwelling, not yet chunked and daubed; and as winter approached, Hayden betook himself to stopping the interstices. For this he must needs have mortar, which, he thought, could not be well made without lime or calcined oyster or clam shells. As the latter could not be had he looked around for lime stone. In gathering what he supposed was lime stones from the bed of a stream, he gathered—unwittingly—"blue lump" iron ore, so unlike the Jersey ores that he never suspected the cheat. He made up a pile of it to burn, with wood, and after supposing it well burnt, plunged lump after lump of it into water and found it wouldn't *slick*, and that it was as heavy as when he took it from the run. Coming to the conjecture that it was some new form—or color—of iron ore, he resolved to test it. The expedient was an improvised furnace upon a blacksmith's hearth; but none of the smiths in the neighborhood would entertain the experiment. Having a Jersey acquaintance, a smith, in the vicinity of Connellsville, he had resort to him. He had faith enough in the blue lumps to allow the experiment on his hearth. After long and repeated efforts at heating and hammering, the result was a piece of iron, as Hayden used to say, "about as big as a harrow tooth." Elated with his discovery, Hayden put his "harrow tooth" and some of the ore in his saddle-bags and rode off to New Jersey, to enlist some of his iron acquaintances in the project of building a furnace and forge in Fayette. None of them would join him in the enterprise. He came back to Philadelphia, where, after his discovery became known, he succeeded in securing the favor of the celebrated John Nicholson, then State Comptroller, and in the zenith of his fame and speculations, which were ultimately so disastrous to himself and the finances of the Commonwealth. Nicholson soon after joined him, and thereupon "took up" large tracts of land in and near the base of Laurel Hill, embracing the territory of Hayden's "blue lump" discoveries. Hayden, about 1792—with the aid of Nicholson—built a little furnace called *Fairfield*, near to where is now *Fairchance*; but his patron went down and John Hayden followed; and in a few years the father of F. H. Oliphant succeeded to his furnace and possessions. It may be set down as certain that John Hayden, in 1790, made the first iron west of the mountains. But his furnace was not in operation until after others, profiting by his discovery, had built furnaces and begun the manufacture of *castings*.

William Turnbull, a Philadelphia merchant, had been during the revolutionary war a commissary of clothing and provisions for the Pennsylvania troops. The war over, he associated with Peter Marmie, under the name of Turnbull and Marmie, and engaged in, among other things, the Indian trade. Claiming to have bought the site of Fort Pitt, they set up an establishment near the Point, Turnbull managing their business here, Marmie for a while remaining in Philadelphia. Ready and with means for any lucrative enterprise, they, in the blossom of the iron business in the West, in 1790, began the erection of a furnace, forge, &c., on Jacobs Creek, about two miles above its mouth, and near the present line of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, some fifteen miles below Connellsville, giving to their establishment the name of "Alliance Iron Works."

Records show that this furnace of Turnbull & Marmie was in operation early in 1792. In a letter of General Knox, Secretary of War, to Major Isaac Craig, commanding the post of Fort Pitt, dated January 6, 1792, published in the Pittsburgh *Gazette* of Tuesday last, (March 21) he asks, "Is it not possible that you could obtain shot for the six pounders from Turnbull & Marmie's furnace?" Undoubtedly their furnace had been then in operation for some time. In another letter, dated January 21, 1792, published in the same paper, the secretary says to Major Craig, "Although I have forwarded the shot for the six pounders (from Carlisle) I am not sorry that you have ordered those of Turnbull & Marmie. Let them send their proposals at what rates they will cast shot, shells, cannon and howitzers, etc." It is well known that shot for General Wayne's expedition of 1793-4 against the Indians were cast at this furnace.

Further evidence of the early date of these works is disclosed in the records of Westmoreland county. At March Sessions, 1791, a petition was filed for a road from Jacobs Creek Iron Works. Jacobs creek being the dividing line between the counties of Westmoreland and Fayette, the furnace lands were in both counties, and parts of the works in each. The title seems to have been in Turnbull, while Marmie resided at the Works. There is on record a mortgage, dated January 6, 1792, from William Turnbull, of Pittsburgh, to Peter Marmie, of Westmoreland, and John Holkar, of Philadelphia, (the Consul of France) which in describing the property recites that there are on it a forge, furnace, and grist and saw mill.

Turnbull & Marmie dissolved on the 22d of August, 1793, and Marmie for a while, I believe, run the works alone. But the ore proved neither rich nor abundant; and after a few years of struggle with these adversities, and competition with other more favored establishments, they ceased; and the locality became a ruin and a waste, "whare ghaists and howlets, nightly cry." But while they lasted they made the "mouth of Jacobs creek" a lively place. So much for Turnbull & Marmie's Alliance Iron Works, which your correspondent wholly ignored.

I turn now to what your correspondent calls "Dunbar Furnace in Fayette county," which is near the Uniontown Branch Railroad, about three miles south of Connellsville. Its ancient proper name is *Union* Furnace. Some twenty-five or thirty years ago it was purchased by John Dunbar Creigh, and being on Dunbar creek, he changed its name to Dunbar Furnace. More lately it was called Youghiogheny Iron Works, but I believe its present owners have gone back to the old name.

The founder of this furnace was Isaac Meason, the elder, who died in 1815. He came into Southwestern Pennsylvania about 1770, as a Deputy Surveyor. Being a man of energy, with large acquisitive powers, especially of lands, his landed estate grew rapidly. He caught the iron mania quickly, and it grew upon him until he had furnaces and forges dotted all over the vicinity of Connellsville. Having purchased part of, or large interests in, the Gist lands in Fayette, known as the Mount Braddock estate, of some two thousand acres—embracing the first permanent Anglo-Saxon settlement west of the Mountains, founded in 1752 by Christopher Gist, the forest guide and friend of Washington—he, in 1791, erected on Dunbar Creek a small furnace, rather as an experiment than as a permanent establishment. That this is the true year of its foundation is shown by a petition to June Sessions 1791 of Fayette county, for a road "from Union Furnace to Dickinson's Mill." Finding it a success and having acquired all of the Gist lands in its vicinity and much more, he, in 1793, erected a larger furnace on or near the same site, and joined with him in the business Moses Dillon. I have now before me the original contract between him and Dillon, dated July 16, 1793, by which he sells to Dillon one-sixth of the six hundred acres, on both sides of Dunbar's creek, "which includes the furnace which is now erecting," with the houses and appurtenances, and half of 2,700 acres adjoining, between it and the Yough river, &c.

Ore and wood and water being abundant this furnace outstripped all its rivals and compeers in Western Pennsylvania. Though not the first in being it was more healthy and longer-lived. Its great business was *castings*—stoves, pots, dog-irons, sugar kettles, and especially salt kettles, which were often hauled off on forks of small trees before they were cold, to be shipped at Stewart's Crossing (Connellsville) or Redstone Old Fort (Brownsville) for Kentucky and the West—paid for in Spanish milled dollars, by the keg full. For a long time it was a mint. The following is one of their advertisements, cut from the Pittsburgh *Gazette:*

"MEASON, DILLON & CO.

"Have for sale at their furnace, on Dunbar's run, Fayette county, three miles from Stewart's crossings, on Youghiogheny river, a supply of well assorted CASTINGS, which they will sell for cash at the reduced price of thirty-five pounds per ton. [$93 33.]

"UNION FURNACE, April 10, 1794."

If there was really a third partner I know not who he was.

I think your correspondent is also in error in stating that George Anshutz, after his Shady Side failure "removed to Huntingdon county and built the first furnace in the then undeveloped Juniata iron region. This was in 1795." My reason for saying so is based on the following advertisement, taken from the Pittsburgh *Gazette:*

"WESTMORELAND FURNACE.

"For sale at said furnace, about three miles [from] Fort Ligonier, near the State road, STOVES and a fine assortment of the best CASTINGS, at the most reasonable prices.

"GEORGE ANSHEETZ, *Manager*.

"August 7, 1795."

I presume this is the same man, although the name is spelled differently from its modern spelling. And I think this is the same furnace afterwards known as *Ross Furnace*, long carried on by Meason, Mathiott & Paull. If not, it is very near the same site.

There was an early furnace and forge in Huntingdon county, about four miles south of Shirleysburgh, at a place now called Orbisonia, which bore the name of "Bedford Iron Works," believed to be the first in that region. It may be that Mr. Anshutz had a hand in erecting this furnace. The following advertisement—also from the Pittsburgh *Gazette*—proves its existence and character.

"BEDFORD IRON WORKS

"Situate and being in Huntingdon county, and Aughwick settlement—the furnace stands within 16, and the forge within 12 miles of the intersection of the State road at the foot of Sideling Hill, are now in blast—and whereat any person may be supplied with a neat and general assortment of Castings and Barr-Iron, the latter warranted good; and to prevent imposition every barr in future will be stamped with B. V. A generous price will be allowed for beef, pork, or grain of every kind in payment for the above.

"Orders for either Castings or Barr-Iron lodged with Mr. George Wilds at the foot of Sideling Hill, Benjamin Burd, Esq., Littleton, or Messrs. Scott & Kerr, merchants at Strasburgh, will be duly attended by the public's humble servant.

THOMAS CROMWELL, for Com.

"Bedford Iron Works, Sept. 10, 1793."

"N. B. The small quantity of Barr-Iron that was made at the forge last fall was occasioned by some mine [? ore] which was raised at a new bank opened towards the latter end of the blast."

These unduly extended "bits" of history prove how much of suggestiveness there was in the short article which has called them forth. If your correspondent will excuse me for calling some of his statements in question, and you for my long intrusion upon your crowded columns, I will make my bow and retire.

OLDBUCK.

Sugar, Coffee and Tea.

E. Behm gives in his geographical year book, for 1870, the following estimate of the consumption of sugar, coffee and tea, *per capita*, in various countries:

Countries.	Sugar, lbs.	Coffee, lbs.	Tea, lbs.
Great Britain	35.96	0.90	3.190
United States	24.63	5.68	....
Holland	14.86	7.03	0.800
France	14.30	2.32	0.018
Norway	11.04	6.92	0.060
Sweden	9.80	0.80	0.060
Switzerland	9.60	5.28	....
Germany	9.42	4.03	0.035
Denmark	9.00	3.40	0.400
Belgium	7.18	8.59	0.018
Portugal	6.32	0.69	0.040
Italy	5.20	0.90	0.020
Austria	4.93	1.30	0.012
Spain	4.23	0.01	0.040
Russia	2.40	0.07	0.160

The entire consumption of sugar in Europe has averaged, during the last few years, three thousand four hundred and ten million pounds, and for the whole world it is set down at nearly twice that amount. It is estimated that three-fourths of the sugar is made from cane and one-fourth from the beet. The consumption of coffee has doubled in most countries during the last twenty years.

JAPANESE BARBARITY.

Shocking Details—Refinement of Cruelty—All for Religion's Sake.

A correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*, writing from Yokohama, February 22d, 1871, states that a little more than a year since the newly organized government of Japan began to put in force an old law against Christians, which it was hoped had become obsolete under the modified views and feelings of the Mikado's government. Late in 1869 between three thousand and four thousand native Christians, residing in and near the city of Nagasaki, were seized and dragged from their homes and carried on steamers to parts then unknown, but it has since been ascertained that they were sent to different localities. The following is a description of the cruelty practiced upon seven hundred of the Christians, given on the authority of an eye witness:

He found them shut up in what looked like a huge cage built for the purpose, at the bottom of a deep depression resembling a crater in the top of a hill. The building is of two stories, but is invisible till one stands on the rim of the crater, whence he might drop a stone upon the roof. The whole seven hundred were all confined in the upper story, from which they have no egress. Their oppressors begrudge them even the sight of a bit of blue sky, and cannot afford them a range of a few yards to walk in, in the open air. There, in that pent-up sty, the poor wretches are huddled together, without regard to age or sex. Mothers brought with them their infant children, nearly a hundred of them, when they first entered this place of confinement, but few of them now have the comfort of extending their maternal love and care for their babes, for most of those infants have died of small-pox within a few months past. This pestilence has prevailed in Japan with unusual malignity. But, whatever pest may invade the prison of these Christians, neither physician or medicine is provided for them by their keepers. Were disease to carry them off, I dare say it would be regarded as special good fortune by the government, for it is evidently its aim is not to save life, but to kill. The daily allowance of food to the prisoners is a ball of dirty Saigon rice. The staple of this country, of which there is no scarcity, is too good for those who dare to believe what this government condemns. Besides, the miserable ration they receive is barely enough to keep body and soul together, while the tie that unites them must be constantly attenuated by such and so scant a diet. The aim of their oppressors is, if possible, to constrain some of them by such cruelty to deny their faith. With a view to such a possible result, another, and a more comfortable building has been erected not far from the prison, to receive those who recant. Hitherto it has never had an occupant. When my informant visited the prison, the prisoners crowded as near as possible to the spot where he stood without, delighted to see the face of one who sympathized with them, and wishing to speak with him, but the keepers, in whose breasts the last spark of humanity seemed extinct, beat them back with clubs, thrusting them between the bars of their cages.

He there saw two dead bodies lying just where they died of small-pox, two days before, no attempt having been made to remove them. The prisoners told him this was not unusual, and those who died were always dragged out of the prison at the end of long poles, to which the survivors were compelled to fasten them, the beggarly keepers wishing to keep out of the way of contagion. They said, also, that they had no clothing but such as they brought from their homes more than a year ago. They say that they expect, and are willing to die for their religion. They only dread being shot, that mode of execution alone having any special terrors for them. It is not probable that they have much knowledge of revealed religion, but they look upon martyrdom as the gate to a blissful reward hereafter.

The foregoing details may be relied upon as substantially true, and I envy not the man who can read or hear of these facts and yet feel neither pity for these innocent sufferers, nor a desire to deliver them from the hands of their unfeeling oppressors. These persecuted people profess to be Roman Catholics. But what of that? The writer is a Protestant, but to him it is sufficient to know that these otherwise unoffending people are persecuted for conscience sake, and with a refinement of cruelty that can scarcely be conceived by enlightened men.

PARIS.

What the Siege Cost the Inhabitants—Revelations of the Mont de Piete.

Writing from Paris, on March 12th, the London *Times'* correspondent says: "The following *affiche* was posted yesterday upon the walls of Paris: 'Don Patriotique de l'Angleterre a la France. Remise gratuite des outils engages pendant la duree de la guerre.' The admirable idea of furnishing the poor people of Paris, who in the days of their extremity had been obliged to pawn the means of earning their livelihood, with the tools which are now stacked in the Mont de Piete, is due to Mr. Marshall, one of the committee for the distribution of the English charitable fund, and possesses this special advantage—that it will not merely relieve the material condition of thousands of families, but produce a political effect of the utmost importance, and deprive the working class of the complaint which the Radical prints have already suggested that they should make against the operation of the rules by which the Mont de Piete is regulated. The fact that the State is the universal pawnbroker in France, that a certain amount of red tape is incidental to an establishment of such gigantic proportions, and that unforeseen exigencies have arisen in consequence of the siege, for which its rules had not provided, has given a certain color to these complaints. At the same time, as the Mont de Piete is conducted entirely on capital borrowed from other State institutions, and as the financial embarrassment under which Paris is suffering extends everywhere, there are pecuniary reasons why it is very difficult now for the Government to relax its rules, and afford special privileges and facilities to those who have pawned their goods, without running the risk of absolute insolvency. During the siege no one was allowed to borrow more than fifty francs on any article, no matter what its value might be. In spite of this, the pressure for money was so great that the store-rooms of the Mont de Piete became encumbered with articles, which 150,000 persons of all classes brought and pledged. I made a most interesting inspection of these immense storehouses of private property a few days ago, and walked through labyrinths of stored jewelry, each little box colored and numbered according to its year, all the even numbers indicating one year, and the odd numbers another. Here were no fewer than 100,000 watches and 25,000 clocks. There were diamond necklaces and bracelets of fabulous values, which had lain for many years, and which were pledged anew every year, that had glittered, nevertheless, on the arms and necks of their owners at every Imperial ball and on every State occasion, when they were hired from the Imperial pawn broker for the night. Here, too, were evidences of the more real distress to which persons of rank had been reduced—one piece of lace after the other, the last cashmere shawl, or a pocket handkerchief embroidered with a coronet, of such fine material that it was still possible to raise three francs, the lowest figure allowed upon it; gentlemen's gold-headed canes, even ordinary riding whips, and no fewer than 2,000 opera glasses. Here was an umbrella, the pawn-ticket of which had been renewed every year since 1812, and a silk dress the owner of which for the last twenty-eight years had been unable to redeem it, but had regularly raised the portion of annual income which it represented. Here were unwritten romances staring at us from the eyes of pawned pictures, and dreadful family secrets locked up in jewelry boxes. This quarter of the establishment was what might be called the Faubourg St. Germain of the Mont de Piete. When we went into the Belleville quarters the objects were very different. No fewer than 2,300 poor wretches had pawned their mattresses, and starving seamstresses had pawned 1,500 pairs of scissors. Spades, shovels, teapots without end. How many necessaries to existence were stored away in these cruel galleries! How different the story they told from those of the fashionable depositors below! Not much of the romantic or the mysterious here; very little left to the imagination; the gaunt secret frowning on us from every loaded shelf—starvation! And so the bright idea struck my companion that a very practical disposition of British charity might be made which would deprive the owners of these tools of the excuse for idleness that the implements of their trades were in pawn, and enable those who were industrious and deserving to earn their own bread, while it would afford a means of discovering the idle and following the conduct of those who might try to take advantage of the privilege only in order to abuse it. This view was thoroughly acquiesced in by Col. Stuart Wortley and Mr. Moore, who could not have brought their laborious duties to a more desirable conclusion than by inaugurating this scheme.

A LEAF FROM HISTORY.

The Burlingame-Brooks Quarrel—A Complete Vindication of Mr. Burlingame.

A writer in a New York paper makes some important and hitherto unpublished revelations respecting the projected duel between the late Hon. Anson Burlingame and Preston S. Brooks, a member of Congress from South Carolina. The writer refers to Senator Wilson's account of the affair, and says his statement that Hon. Lewis D. Campbell (Burlingame's second) selected the rifles as the weapons and designated the Clifton House, Canada, as the place of meeting, is inaccurate in two points. We quote:

Mr. Campbell did not select the weapons. Mr. Burlingame selected the weapons and place in the first instance, but was overruled relative to the latter. His terms were: "Weapons," rifles; distance, twenty paces; place, District of Columbia; time of meeting, the next morning."

Mr. Campbell, and General James, of California, now temporarily residing in this city, were the principal friends selected to go to the field with Mr. Burlingame. The former remonstrated with Mr. Burlingame for desiring to fight in the District of Columbia, telling him that as he and his opponent were both members of the House they would incur a double risk by fighting there; that they would both violate the law of the land, and both be expelled from Congress.

Mr. Campbell then suggested Canada as the place where they could both safely go, and where, beyond the reach of the laws of the United States, they could vindicate their honor. Burlingame indignantly repelled the suggestion. He said it would be charged as an attempt to "dodge the issue," which he did not wish to invite. He said he had cast his gauntlet into the arena to fight. He had found a brave antagonist, and would not disappoint him by exhibiting the slightest desire to evade the contest. He was then reasoned with. Cases were cited where men had often crossed the English Channel from England to France to fight; others from France to England; others from France or Spain to Italy or Germany, &c. He was assured by all with whom he counselled that he had the right, under the code, to select his own ground; and if Brooks did not then meet him, no matter what his excuse, he was a dishonored man.

Indeed Mr. Campbell went so far as to assure Burlingame that if he insisted upon the meeting in the District of Columbia, he (Campbell) would be obliged to withdraw from the affair owing to his own position in the House. Then it was that Burlingame yielded to his second, and changed the place of meeting to Canada. He then telegraphed to Boston, to a personal friend, to meet him at Albany at a fixed time with a favorite pair of rifles, a weapon of which Burlingame was complete master. He was probably one of the best rifle shots living at that time. Burlingame hastened to this city in company with General James, having duly notified to Brooks his terms. Whether Brooks had heard of Burlingame's shooting reputation, and disliked the rifle and twenty paces or not, he refused to go to Canada on the ground that he "would have to go through the enemy's country—Ohio." When he made that absurd evasion he forgot, or did not desire to have the public made aware of the fact that Burlingame was willing to fight him in the "enemy's country"—the District of Columbia—where, at that time, as society and the judiciary were organized, if Brooks had fallen, Burlingame would have had no fair play either with the people or in the Courts. These considerations were also urged to induce Mr. Burlingame to select a neutral country. He did not invite Brooks to fight him in a free State, because the penalty was ignominious imprisonment; besides, the prejudices would all be against Brooks. Brooks's declination to go to Canada overtook Burlingame, it may be remembered, at the Everett House, in this city, where he was, *incog.*, awaiting the morning train for Niagara Falls. He "carded" Brooks, was banqueted here in the Astor House, and soon returned to his duties in the House of Representatives, where he was welcomed as the hero of the hour. He had vindicated Massachusetts from his standpoint.

THE good people of 1785 were as much shocked at feminine extravagance in their day as are the good people of the present time. A South Carolina editor, writing at that period, said: "Is not the present dress of the ladies a powerful incentive to excite the passions and tend to a corruption of manners? Is it not so diffused that few are free from the contagion? Is not real religion obliterating fast? Are not the times ominous of some dreadful calamity, now in embryo? If these suggestions are facts, let every well-wisher to morality and religion endeavor to reform, in order to ward off the impending peril and restore the State to its primitive simplicity."

POLITICAL.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* says: The Democratic Convention of Dauphin county, held yesterday in this city, nominated Mr. H. Stewart Wilson, of Highspire, as the choice for Surveyor General. The selection of Mr. Wilson as the candidate to be presented by Dauphin county before the Democratic State Convention for the office named, was made with entire unanimity. This mark of distinction is fully deserved by Mr. Wilson.

It is rumored that Colonel John W. Forney will be the next chairman of the Republican State Central Committee.

In the last number of the Beaver *Radical* Mr. Quay has a strong article on the "political situation" in which he speaks with great plainness. We quote:

"The time has come when to be silent as to the mismanagement of the Republican party is to be criminal. It has fulfilled the greatest mission ever assumed by a political organization, and made its history in the brightest pages of the annals of man's most illustrious efforts. But it can not live and triumph when prostituted to faction, or when the faith and confidence of its people are shaken by discarding its ablest and most trusted leaders. It cannot be the apologist of jealousies, of hatreds, of factious warfare, no matter by whom, or against whomsoever directed; and it cannot rally in its might, when those who have borne its banners in the full front of the fight in its patriotic struggles of the past are driven with indifference, by what would seem to be studied insult, from the honors at Washington.

The Sumner imbroglio was simply a supreme and unpardonable folly; and had Mr. Grant and Mr. Sumner sat down in earnest endeavor to devise the best method to enable Mr. Sumner to inflict the most deadly stab upon both the President and the party, they could not have planned a better programme than the President thrust upon Sumner. It is a question far above both Mr. Sumner and Mr. Cameron, and even Mr. Grant.

The Republican party *can* be saved, but the independent Republican press and people must do it. They must speak aloud, and spare not the folly that is working disorder and distraction in our ranks. The trusted leaders of the people must come to the front, and they will be followed in behalf of the cause, with the earnestness and enthusiasm of old. Let the Republican people clear the deck for action, unfurl their flag, plant it on the bulwark of true principle, and leave the factionists, both high and low, behind, while they march on to Republican victory.

THE LATE WM. DILWORTH.

Minute of the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge.

The following resolutions, touching the death of the late Wm. Dilworth, were adopted at the last quarterly meeting of the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge:

Resolved, That the Board have heard with regret the death of Mr. Wm. Dilworth, late a contributor and President of the Board of Managers of this institution.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Dilworth, the contributors and managers of the House of Refuge of Western Pennsylvania are called to mourn the loss of one of the earliest friends of the institution, and of one who always manifested the warmest interest in its welfare.

Resolved, That as one and another of the benefactors of this institution are called away, we have abiding faith that God in his own good time and way, will raise up other friends, full of love and faith, and who will enter with zeal into their labors.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of the Board, and that they be published in the daily papers.

About Lost Legs.

[From the Galaxy.]

How did you lose your leg? Every man must answer this to suit his case. For one, I was shot through the ankle; the joint was smashed to pieces, and the foot had to come off half-way up to the knee shortly after. Hurt? Not when the bullet went through. That felt like an electric shock. But as soon as the arterial blood began to spout out in jets, there was intense pain, almost insupportable, which never ceased for many weeks. Frequent faintness, with everything becoming indistinct, as frequently followed by sudden revival, prevailed until safely lodged in hospital, hours after. The doses of brandy administered by the surgeon were tasteless, but brought new life and consciousness at a flash. Morally, there was an intense desire to have the enemy beaten and driven off, and an unappeasable curiosity to know every few minutes, which seemed hours, how the battle was going. Such cases are numerous and very like. After lying in agony for long days and longer nights, comes a consultation of surgeons: but you know before it is pronounced what the verdict is to be, and when the doctor with solemn face approaches, you say impatiently, "Out with it; it has got to go of course."

The weeks that follow are a tedious epoch. The kind anæsthetic has deadened the shock of the operation, and blessed opium often gives sleep and oblivion during the night. But this is the trying period when arteries break loose and life may run out in ten minutes. It is especially trying when you know enough of surgery to realize the danger. You feel a decrease of pain. A delicious languor steals over the senses, and when the watcher suddenly starts up and summons aid, you fear the last moment has come. In short, when the surgeon says quietly, "We must give you ether again," and immediately produces the sponge, you give up life and say "Good bye," faintly. You yield unwillingly to the insidious vapor, never expecting to see this world more, and wishing to die with a clear head. You learn thoroughly what philosophers preach and few believe is true. Death, very near has no terrors.

In from three to six months all well-treated cases not otherwise complicated, are able to visit the makers of artificial limbs and be fitted to a leg. There is one claim they nearly all make, fully allowed by a thoughtless public, that we must protest against. It is to the title of philanthropists and disinterested benefactors of mankind. Nothing is plainer than that these contrivances have done wonders for cripples, but they have also most certainly put money into the pockets of the originators. A [illegible] ances of all kinds are very costly, and far the greater portion of that cost goes to pay royalty on patents. As far as price of labor and material goes, there is no reason why a first-class leg for amputation below the knee should not be sold for thirty or forty dollars; yet the manufacturer charges as much as one hundred and fifty, and even government pays seventy-five dollars for an inferior article. Until they sell their wares at such a profit as grasping tradesmen and mercenary manufacturers are content with, these pretenders to unselfishness will deserve rebuke.

In contrast with this is the practice of the honorable medical faculty. Whenever one of its members makes a discovery that will be of use to his fellow man in the line of his profession, he immediately proclaims it without reserve. Instead of reaping a golden harvest, he is often put to great expense to bring his invention to notice. Even this magnanimity is not half the measure of benefits conferred by this noble-minded body. Accustomed in the early years of practice to devote time and labor and to incur manifold danger without adequate reward, its members became habitually generous. To all wounded in the war their services were always given without claim for pay, and in thousands of cases persistently made gratuitous. When we reflect that merchants seldom, and corporations never, fail to exact the full value of services rendered in the way of their business; when we fully realize that a physician's or surgeon's time, given away, means so much food, and rent, and future comfort taken from his family, we shall begin to appreciate the self-sacrifice of this truly Christian profession. All mankind owes it praise and gratitude. Let our voices swell the chorus. Suppose the discoverer of ether had taken out a patent and we had to pay royalty for vaccination!

I have compared notes with men whose amputation dated back as far as thirty years, and all agreed in their experience of the continued sensitiveness of the excised part. As I sit here writing I repeat an old experiment with all due search and attention. Carefully examining the sensations aroused in my brain by the reflex action of the nerves, I note the following facts: So long as I remain in a passive state, merely observant, avoiding any exercise of my will upon the muscles, I am utterly ignorant of the loss of my foot, except so far as sight and touch assure me of it. Even with these aids, I find it impossible to impress upon my inner consciousness a belief that my body ends just below the knee. Not only is there no sense of loss, but at the very place where my eyes and hands tell me that bone and flesh end and empty air begins, my brain tells me incessantly, positively, obstinately, that there is no break of continuity. That this should happen when the amputation first takes place does not seem very surprising, and might be explained by the force of habit. Let a patient who has met with a serious accident, and taken ether, find on waking a covering extending downward from his neck and so far elevated as to give no guide to the shape beneath. So long as he lies in a purely receptive, inactive state, he cannot be sure that any amputation at all has taken place, nor, if assured that one has been performed can he say how much or how little has been included. As far as any break in his nervous system serves as a clue, his body may be cut off at the neck, or his toe alone be slightly injured. A great ache in one limb may give him a general idea of the seat of the operation; but he is not, and I, believe, after comparing notes with many fellow-sufferers, never will be able to designate the point of separation until he has seen and touched it. This delusion, or rather contradiction of testimony given by different senses, is not temporary; it continues indefinitely. A case is on record of a tender mother who for a long time objected to the amputation of her son's leg, fearing that the knowledge of his loss would grieve him to death. When the reason of her unwillingness became known, the attending surgeon assured her that the boy need not learn the event until strong enough to bear the shock. And the innocent deception was carried on for months, a screen having been put before the young man's face, until one day he was astonished at finding himself the possessor of a well-healed, vigorous stump, instead of a weak and diseased leg.

The entire tissue of the human body, wastes away and is renewed in seven years, according to the old school; in two weeks, say the physiologists of the present day. The process is constantly going on in regular order, though the mind only becomes aware of it through experimental philosophy. But at times this waste, through extraneous causes, takes place so suddenly and in such bulk that nature is unable to do the work of repair, the nucleus around which she was ever building new cells having disappeared. A fragment of the body thus separated from the trunk perishes and dissolves into its various and original elements, which soon reassimilate with other animate or inanimate matter. The soul or mind, however, refuses to recognize this fact, and will not give up its consciousness of any part of the frame it inhabits, either at the moment of separation or long years after parting company. The muscles refuse obedience, but the limb is apparently still in existence.

Assessed Value of Property.

Among the most valuable recent contributions of the United States Census Office to the current statistics is a tabular statement which we append, showing the assessment of property in the States and territories, the population and the per capita assessment. It is incomplete, New York and several other States being absent, but it is still interesting:

TOTAL ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE, 1870.

States	Assessed Value.	Poplation.	Average Ass't per Capita.
Delaware	$64,787,236	125,015	$517
Florida	31,167,464	187,751	163
Georgia	202,563,557	1,195,077	167
Illinois	764,787,000	2,539,638	301
Indiana	663,455,054	1,673,941	391
Iowa	308,098,165	1,191,720	258
Kentucky	423,776,099	1,321,001	320
Louisiana	250,588,510	726,927	345
Maine	202,990,319	626,453	324
Massachusetts	1,341,169,403	1,457,351	920
Minnesota	84,160,368	435,511	193
Mississippi	154,635,527	834,170	185
Missouri	552,738,035	1,717,258	321
New Hampshire	128,468,539	318,300	402
New Jersey	624,868,971	905,794	690
North Carolina	132,046,391	1,071,137	123
Ohio	1,512,437,886	2,662,323	568
Oregon	31,798,510	90,922	353
Pennsylvania	1,634,219,936	3,519,601	464
Rhode Island	213,830,492	217,356	985
Virginia	356,244,825	1,224,947	291
West Virginia	124,555,442	442,032	281
Wisconsin	333,447,568	1,055,167	316
Territories.			
Arizona	1,285,295	9,658	142
Colorado	17,022,686	39,706	436
Columbia	74,271,693	131,706	567
Dakota	2,814,629	14,181	201
Idaho	5,292,145	14,998	378
Montana	12,321,550	20,594	616
New Mexico	17,784,014	97,852	195
Utah	13,109,930	86,786	152
Washington	10,187,816	23,901	442
Wyoming	5,516,748	9,118	613

In the list Pennsylvania stands highest in the aggregate valuation, Ohio coming next, then Massachusetts, with Illinois and Indiana following. This is the usual order in which these States stand, and yet in the official census of 1870 Illinois stands ahead of Pennsylvania in the true value of real and personal estate, the figures standing thus: Illinois, $2,633,-751,076; Pennsylvania, $2,616,500,076. The contrast is too remarkable to be allowed to escape comment. In the actual assessed value Illinois stands at only $764,787,000, so that nearly one billion nine hundred millions dollars of her property must be unassessed. In Pennsylvania the unassessed property is about one billion. This would be about the proportion between the area of the two States, Pennsylvania having forty-six thousand square miles and Illinos fifty-five thousand—*North American*.

Girls' Boots and Shoes.

In Dio Lewis's very entertaining and instructive work, *Our Girls*, just published by the Harpers, we find the following suggestions in regard to women's shoes, which ought to be read and heeded by every woman. He says:

One evening, at Lexington, I was discussing before the assembled school the subject of shoes for women, and had been remarking that the soles were uniformly too narrow, when Miss B. spoke up:

"Why, Doctor, my shoes are perfectly immense. Why, they are twice as broad as my foot."

"Miss B., will you be kind enough to take off one of your shoes, and send it forward ?"

It was cheerfully and quickly done.

"Henry please bring the rule. Now we will measure this sole."

"Miss B., I find that this sole is two and one-half inches wide; do you think your foot is smaller than that ?"

"Oh! a great deal. That shoe sole is twice as wide as my foot."

"Miss B., will you please come to the platform a moment?" So, limping along, one shoe off and one shoe on, she presented herself.

"Miss B., will you be kind enough to put your foot upon that sheet of white paper? Now hold up the other foot, and let your full weight press upon this one. There, now, hold still a minute, and let me draw the pencil round your foot. There, that will do. Now we will measure this and see just how broad your foot is. Why, Miss B., I find that your foot is three inches and three-quarters broad—no, stop, it is three inches and seven-eighths; no, stop again, it really is four inches broad. Now what do you think? You may take the rule and measure yourself if you doubt it. The sole is two inches and a half and your foot is four inches broad."

"But, Doctor, it is four inches broad only when it is spread out by standing my whole weight on this one foot."

"Yes, Miss B., but this is exactly what takes place every time you step. For example, when in walking, you lift the right foot and push it forward, your whole weight is not only on the left foot, but, pushing with the left foot in propelling the body forward, you have, in addition to your weight upon that foot, the effort of pushing forward with it, which makes the toes still broader, and that takes place every time you step. So I presume when you are walking briskly, that if your foot were at liberty to spread, it would reach four inches and a quarter. This shoe sole, which you think is immense, is two inches and a half wide. Now, what do you suppose becomes of the inch and a half of foot which has no sole to rest upon? Either the upper holds the foot and prevents its spreading, or the foot spreads on either side beyond the sole, and presses down upon the edge of the sole. Very few girls walk in a firm, strong way. Notice one. You can see that she is balancing upon a narrow sole. There is an unsteadiness, a sideways vibration. Besides she has not breadth of toe enough, she cannot push her body forward in that classic way which we all so much admire. Again, the pressure of the upper checks the circulation in the foot and makes it cold. If you check the circulation in any part it becomes cold. The tight shoes, with an elastic worn about the leg just below the knee, so checks the circulation in the foot that the great majority of girls have cold feet. It would indeed be rare to find one with warm feet like a boy's."

The Course that Ought to be Pursued.

[From the New York Times.]

Let the cry for annexation come from the people. If Senator Sumner's elaborate arguments in favor of purchasing Alaska were worth a straw, they apply to the acquisition of San Domingo with tenfold force. But Mr. Sumner is in opposition. He was in opposition to President Lincoln more than once, but "Father Abraham" was too shrewd for him, and never allowed himself to be caught at a disadvantage. If President Grant will let the San Domingo affair take its course, after the Commissioners have reported, he will consult the interests of the Republican party, and perhaps break up the curious alliance between Senator Sumner and disappointed office seekers.

It is surely time now that we heard something about civil service reform, and about a farther reduction of taxation; and it is time, also, that our foremost men prepare for that systematic warfare upon political corruption, local and national, which is the great necessity of the day. In that issue we have a cause which would attract to us once more the undivided sympathies of all our old supporters. We want to see a government conducted in all its departments on strictly honest principles—the aim and object of every department and every official being to guard the public interests. We want to see men appointed to office, not because they possess political influence, but because they are men of approved character and capacity. These aims are quite practicable, and the Republican party is in a position to accomplish them, if it will only seriously address itself to the work. We ought to fight against political jobbery everywhere—that, in part, is our mission of the future.

Injunction Against the Erie Ring.

At New York, on Friday, Judge Blatchford, of the United States Circuit Court, issued an order for an injunction restraining Gould, Fisk, the Erie Railroad Company, and all of its officers, directors, managers and agents from making, issuing, negotiating, or delivering any bonds or obligations of the Erie Railroad Company purporting to confer upon the holder of such bonds or obligations any right or privilege of converting them into stock of the Company, or of receiving any such stock in exchange therefor; and likewise from issuing, putting in circulation, delivering, or in any way aiding in giving currency to any stock or certificates purporting to be for stock of the Erie Railroad Company otherwise than upon the surrender and cancelation of genuine certificates of now existing shares of Erie stock, which upon the 22d of March were registered upon the books of the Company, upon transfer of such stock in the usual manner, without prejudice, however, to any of the rights on the part of the defendants in respect to the injunction or its continuance reserved or provided for in the stipulation filed herein. An injunction in conformity with this order was issued and served upon the defendants.

Letter from J. Q. Adams, Jr.

[From the Atlanta Intelligencer.]

QUINCY, MASS., March 17, 1871.

DEAR SIR: I have received two copies of the *True Georgian*, the first containing an able article on Judge Stephens's speech, and the latter on "The Present and the Future." I need not say that the policy indicated seems to me wise, and the only one which insures success. The North can never be carried for a new revolution. We must go forward and not back. We must demand self-government for all, and guarantee *equal rights to every man*.

Democrats must be Democrats to succeed.

Give a Democratic Administration which shall secure the rights of the States and regard the limits of the Federal Constitution, and all of us, South as well as North, can conduct our home matters as the people at home desire, and if that is not the best way then the whole fabric is a vision.

Very respectfully, J. Q. ADAMS.

THE liquor trade of England is enormous in proportion. According to Professor Leone Levi, a practical philosopher, who is said to deal more understandingly with facts and figures than statisticians have usually done, estimates the aggregate of British capital invested in the liquor trade at $585,000,000, and the number of persons employed is 846,000, or including their dependents, 1,500,000. Two-thirds of the whole are engaged in public houses and hotels. In bottling and coopering 100,000 persons are employed; 66,000 in malting and brewing; 66,000 in the production of hops; 12,000 in growing and picking hops; 6,000 in distilling and rectifying, and 2,000 in making bottles and corks. There are 140,000 public houses in the provincial parts of England at $1,500, and 10,000 in London at $7,500. The average wages of those employed in the liquor trade in England are $345,000,000 a year. To this must be added $35,000,000 for 5,694 licenses granted to wine and spirit dealers, with houses at $2,500 each for lease and fixtures, and $4,000,000 to another 100,000 men in them. The amount of capital invested is commensurately large. The production of beer requires the use of a fixed capital, including the value of buildings and machinery, to the amount of $220,000,000. This is sufficient to make 25,000,000 barrels of beer annually. The floating capital employed in making beer and spirits and in the importation of foreign spirits and wine is $392,000,000. Comparing these figures with the figures for the great industries of England, the result is thus given:

		Per annum.
In the liquor trade		$585,000,000
Cotton manufacture		427,500,000
Woolen	do	111,000,000
Iron	do	126,500,000

THE San Francisco correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*, writing under date March 16, paints the following seductive picture—reality rather—of that market: Entering you are spell bound at every stall. Here is fresh, crisp asparagus, violet tinted and so suggestive; here are new peas laughing at you out of the depths of wicker-baskets; here are strawberries nestling in green leaves; string beans, new potatoes and fresh salad dispose themselves gracefully on every side; rhubarb or pie plant, as old-fashioned folks love to call it, announces itself in prime condition for pies; mushrooms, artichokes, and salsify call to your mind hot steaks and company dinners; apples of every tint and flavor blink at you pleasantly from clean looking boxes. Summer squashes crook their yellow necks on every side, and onions waft fragrance from their green censers. In other stalls you find the best butter any country ever produced, firm, sweet, yellow rolls, selling at forty-five cents per pound; fresh eggs, almost transparent shelled, and guaranteed good, are offered at thirty cents a dozen. Then there is honey and pickles; cheese and fresh violets; small dogs with blue ribbon about their necks, and spiced tongue—herring and bologna, mountains of sardine-boxes, and whole continents of oysters, raw, in the shell, pickled, stewed, fried, as you please, sir. The meat booths are crowded with juicy cuts and mammoth quarters, while their facetious venders abound in small talk and jest. These rogues in white aprons love to fasten upon timid little housekeepers, and frighten the wits out of their innocent heads.

ON the subject of tavern licenses a recent grand jury in Philadelphia thus addressed the court: The jury are creditably informed that there are over 4,000 licensed houses, and about 2,500 others, unlicensed, selling intoxicating liquors; and many of these houses are of the vilest character and the hot-beds which germinate and bring into full growth the crimes of our city. That there should be allowed to exist so large a number of houses, carrying on this traffic in defiance of law, is highly discreditable to the authorities, whose duty it is to report and have them indicted. But one case of this nature has been presented to the grand jury during the present term. The jury are of the opinion that a change is imperatively called for in the present license law, and that provisions should be made by which the peaceful and law abiding citizens should have a voice in expressing the wants of the community in reference to places of public entertainment and the location—by which they would have the right of effectually remonstrating against their being licensed and located to the detriment of their property, the comfort and the welfare of society.

AT one of the social meetings of the Joint High Commission at Washington, Judge Hoar, in conversation with Prof. Bernard, remarked that our people felt very sore about the sentiment of the English nation during the recent war; that there was in England during the first years of the war a very general and decided sympathy with the South, which was not the less potent because not always openly avowed. "Oh!" replied Prof. Bernard, "you are certainly mistaken about that; the opinion of the English nation on the merits of your struggle have been very much misrepresented." "Well," replied the ex-Attorney General, "I hope you are right. I was not in England during the war, and of course have no personal knowledge of the facts. I should not have ventured the expression of such an opinion on my own authority, but the language I just now used was a quotation from one of your lectures at Oxford University." The Professor retreated as gracefully as possible, saying that if he really did say so he thought he must have unintentionally put the case a little too strong.

AFTER giving a very plausible theory of the origin of the term "Shyster," and the natural history of the "animal" known by that name, the Louisville *Ledger* describes him generally thus: The Shyster as a general thing, is not profound in his knowledge of law. His education is superficial. He begins practice when he begins study, and picks up his knowledge by absorption. He takes buffeting kindly, and treasures up the teachings of experience, so that in time he becomes a pretty fair routine lawyer. His "best hold," however, is tricks, and they are tricks that are not altogether vain. If he should by any chance pick up a case of importance, involving a good round fee, he gets some solider lawyer to help him through it, and do the heavy work, while he skirmishes for witnesses. He knows exactly where to find witnesses to prove character, to testify to particular facts having a bearing on the case, and to establish an *alibi*. He also knows how, with a little ready money, to secure the absence of a damaging witness on the other side.

CURRENT OBSERVATIONS.

The Rochester, New York, *Union* makes the following remarkable statements: It may not be known to any considerable number of citizens that they have residing among them a very remarkable man. His name is Augustin Pickard. He is a native of Quebec, of French parentage, and he will be one hundred and four years old if he lives until to-morrow, the 24th instant. Mr. Pickard does not know what sickness means from any personal experience. He was never ill and never lost a meal for the want of an appetite to receive it. He is a carpenter by trade, and followed the calling from his youth to within twenty years. He is an excellent mechanic, and could do a good job of work to-day. He takes daily exercise out of doors, is ambitious to labor and will carry wood and water in spite of his friends. He shaves himself every morning and goes to the Cathedral to attend to his religious devotions. He is a devout Roman Catholic. He retains all his faculties fully, never wore spectacles, his hearing is perfect, and he converses fluently in French with all who hold conversation with him in his native tongue. He resided all his life where French is spoken until within a few years, and he has not made himself acquire any knowledge of English. He sings very well, and don't mind taking a turn in the dance with the young people. He was married twice, and his last wife has been dead more than forty years. He has sister in Canada who is 102 years of age. She is quite as healthy as her brother.

A Calcutta letter of February 15, to the London *Times*, says preparations were making for taking the census of British India, and adds:

Some astounding facts will be brought to light by the census. People, after living here for many years, are daily astonished by some new fact, of which they had never dreamt. I have here the Madras Administrative Report for 1869-70, and I find that in a population of 26,097,021 there were 8,616 deaths from accident, 694 suicides, and 135 murders discovered during the year. When it is remembered that in cases of murder even the friends of the murdered person are reluctant to give evidence, and in fact, often try to escape from it by running away, these figures represent an awful waste of human life.

A writer in the *Golden Age* says: Wives are not selected on account of their dress or ornaments in one case out of ten. Brilliant dress and jewels attract attention, and brainless fops and dandies flutter about the young women who make the greatest display, anxious for the excitement and notoriety which a flirtation afford. But there is no love in their hearts, and no marriage in their intentions, unless the splendid costume covers more wealth than worth. Serious-minded, sensible young men look with suspicion upon the girl who is expensively and showily dressed. They count the cost of that sort of display. They ask themselves whether they can afford to clothe and adorn a wife in an equally costly style. How a man with a salary of fifteen hundred dollars, can maintain a wife whom it costs a thousand dollars per year to dress, is a problem they are not mathematicians enough to solve. They question whether a woman who has a passion for showy dress and costly jewelry can have the intelligence, the seriousness of heart, the interest in common things, the deep and abiding affection, which fit one for a life companion.

The Salt Lake *News* says: If Mary Phillips, born in Worcestershire, England, and dying in Kayswood, Utah, in the year 1871, and the ninety-eighth of her age, does not deserve the title of a mother in Israel, we do not know who does. She came of Methodist stock, was a member of Lady Huntington's church for fifteen years, and afterward belonged to the United Brethren, until a Mormon missionary converted her in 1840. She emigrated from England in 1844, and reached Nauvoo just before Joe Smith was shot, and in time for the persecution of the Mormons which drove them out into the wilderness. She had twenty-one children, two of whom were in Utah at the time of her death, the youngest fifty-four years of age. She had thirty-five grand-children in the valley, and thirty-one great grand-children. When eighty-two years old she gleaned over twenty bushels of wheat and raised thirty bushels of potatoes, and dug and carried them into her cellar. The same year she raised two hogs, and gave a good yoke of oxen the same year to bring the poor from Europe. She made a will disposing of all the property she had, including some fifteen head of horned stock, to bring relatives from England to Utah.

The London *News* says: "One of the most curious phenomena in connection with coal mining is exhibited at the Bank Colliery, near Rotherham, the property of Earl Fitzwilliam. This pit caught fire one hundred years ago, and the efforts of the workmen at the time and subsequently, have been quite ineffectual to extinguish it. A short time ago it was ascertained that the flames were approaching the bottom of the shaft, and it was then resolved, if possible, to stay the progress, so that they might not extend to other parts of the workings. At length the superintendent of the colliery, Mr. T. Cooper, conceived the idea of building a wall to shut in the fire, and in order to ascertain the best site for this wall, several of the officials crept on their hands and knees, through the dense, stifling smoke, as far as possible into the workings. Their efforts were successful, and a wall is now completed nearly one thousand yards in length, and varying from nine inches to five feet in thickness. At distances varying from thirty to fifty yards metal pipes have been inserted in this wall, which are securely plugged at the end, so that at any time, by removing the plugs, the state of the air on the other side, and even the fire itself, can be ascertained. So intense is the heat arising from this fire that people possessing gardens above the colliery declare that the growth of plants is materially affected, and that they are enabled to put in two or three crops every year."

A recent traveler in Palestine thus describes an experience which those who have shared it are in little danger of forgetting: "Bathing in the Dead sea produces as novel a sensation as if you found yourself suddenly endowed with wings, and emulating the feats of a tumbler pigeon in mid-air. You become a clumsy float, a top-heavy buoy, a swollen cork, the instant you are in its waters, and arms, legs and body are apparently endowed with the strangest qualities. It is as if heavy weights were affixed to each directly you attempt to move, and experienced swimmers fail in their best strokes, by reason of the unnatural buoyancy with which they have to contend. Your limbs are on the surface, and you cleave the air with your hands the moment you try to swim, and the man who would be drowned as soon as he was out of his depth in any other sheet of water in the world is the one best fitted for bathing in the Dead Sea. He cannot sink in it, let him do what he will. It is as if he were incased in life-belts, or sprawling on a feather bed. If he lean back and throw his feet up it is exactly as if he were resting in a peculiarly well-stuffed easy chair, with a leg-rest to match. He may fold his arms, turn on one side, lie flat upon his stomach or back, clasp his knees with both hands, or draw toes and head together, in the shape the human body would assume if crammed hastily into a jar with its extremities left out, and with no more possibility of sinking than if he were in so much soft sand. Woe to him if he be tempted by these unusual facilities to stay long in the water with his head uncovered! The bare and rocky walls of the low-lying cauldron which holds the Sea of Death reflects back the burning sun and concentrate its rays, and a *coup de soleil* will be the all but inevitable consequence of his imprudence. Two of our party entered the water and remained in it some seconds before they recovered their heads, and the result was severe shooting pains, sickness and dizziness, which lasted until their immersion, an hour later, in the refreshing waters of the Jordan. Woe, too, to the inexperienced stranger, who, following his rule in other bathing, dips his head as well as his body into the Dead Sea. Inflamed eyes and nostrils, together with hair and beard laden with acrid salts, are among the penalties of his rashness; while if he taste its waters he becomes acquainted with a greater concentration of nastiness than had entered into his imagination before. In buoyancy and bitterness the Sea of Sodom exceeded all we had heard or read respecting it; but in some other particulars our anticipations were falsified surprisingly. We looked for gloom, and we found brightness; we had imagined turbid waters, and we found a lake exquisitely clear and delicately blue; we expected perfect silence and an unbroken waste, and we found the birds singing sweetly among the tamarisks and and oleanders, which spring up wherever a stream finds its way from the mountains to mingle with the mysterious inland sea.

Dr. S. W. Crawford has exhibited a snake captured by him in Western Virginia, which no naturalist who has ever seen it can assign a place among the known species. It is of a milk-white color from head to tail, with the exception of a few brown specks scattered along the back. It is about five feet in length, and not more than two and a half inches in circumference at the thickest part. It has as yet no poison fangs in the mouth, which is, however, provided with teeth as keen as cambric needles. The tail was supplied with a horny appendage about half an inch in length, which it used with great effect at the time of its capture.

The body is so slender that when held up in the light of the sun the light shines through it precisely as when the fingers of the hand are held before the light of a jet of gas. It evidently belongs to the race of constrictors. Dr. Crawford, who handles it with the utmost freedom, tells us that it will clasp his arm with such force as to stop the circulation of the blood. On one occasion, when he was exhibiting it, he had allowed it to coil itself about his neck. At this moment a young lady came up behind, and did not discover the reptile until within a few feet of it. The snake, which is invariably startled at any sudden noise, tightened its folds so that the doctor was in danger of suffocation.

The snake has grown about seven inches since its capture. The boy whose discovery of it led to its capture had seen it a few weeks before, and describes it as then but about two feet in length. Dr. Crawford says it was examined by naturalists a short time after he obtained possession of it, and they pronounced it to be about three months old. He thinks it will reach a length of twelve or fourteen feet before it attains its growth.

The only solid food it has taken during the last three months is a rat, which it first killed, after the approved method of constrictors, by crushing it in its folds, and swallowing it whole. Dr. Crawford has taught it to drink milk, and it daily consumes small quantities of this food.

Separated from Japan by the Straits of Corea and from China by the Yellow Sea, is the peninsula of Corea, four hundred miles in length and one hundred and fifty in breadth. The inhabitants are said to be industrious, but through jealousy of strangers, exceedingly inhospitable. Five years ago the American schooner General Sherman went ashore on the Corean coast, and the crew were murdered by the natives. The United States has sent two or three expeditions to the peninsula, but nothing has been accomplished toward avenging the injury or coming to an understanding with the offenders. Lately, however, a strong expedition has been dispatched, with Mr. F. F. Low, Minister to China, and Mr. George F. Seward, Consul General at Shanghai, as representatives of the United States, diplomatically, and Com. Rodgers and the United States steamer Benicia as its naval representatives. It is hoped that a negotiation may be made with the Coreans, by means of which protection may be secured for American shipping in Corean waters, and if possible, a trade established between the two countries.

The importance of placing the business of dispensing drugs and medicines in competent hands is fully recognized in Prussia, where the most stringent regulations are enforced in regard to the qualifications of apothecaries. To become an apothecary's apprentice there, an applicant must first pass an examination in Latin, physics, botany, and other natural sciences, before a board comprising the district physician and a notary; and if this is satisfactory, he gets a permit to serve as an apprentice for four years in a pharmacy, during which he is allowed to compound drugs in the laboratory, but not to put up prescriptions until the fourth year, and then only under the strict surveillance of the proprietor or of a responsible drug clerk. At the expiration of this term he has an examination as drug clerk, under direction of an examining board composed of two physicians, two apothecaries, and a notary. Success entitles him to a diploma as a drug clerk; and after this he must serve as a clerk solely, and in different pharmacies, four yers more; four years in one place will not fulfil the requirements of the law. After this the clerk must spend one year in the university to complete his studies, and then comes still another examination, after which, if he comes out of the final examination with credit, he receives his diploma as an apothecary, and is allowed to buy an established stand or to become a member of a firm already in existence, if he can; but he cannot set up a new pharmacy, as the number of these is regulated by law, one being allowed for every five thousand inhabitants. The prices of medicines are also regulated by law, and are the same in every drug store in Prussia. An apothecary may give away medicines if he sees fit; but he is not allowed to sell them for either less or more than the established price. No man can buy a pharmacy in Prussia unless he has gained an apothecary's diploma. So arbitrary a system would never be tolerated in this country; but we need such a law as will put an end to the practice of intrusting the preparation of prescriptions to ignorant boys, who can have no knowledge of the effects of the powerful drugs which they are allowed to sell.

Mr. Darwin has just discovered, in the recesses of his inner consciousness, some remarkable facts in the natural history of Adam and Eve Darwin. The early progenitors of men, he decides, were no doubt once covered with hair, both sexes having beards; their ears were pointed and capable of movement, and their bodies were provided with a tail, having the proper muscles. Their limbs and bodies were also acted on by many muscles which now only occasionally reappear, but are normally present in the Quadrumana. The great artery and nerve of the humerus ran through a supra-condyloid foramen. At this, or some earlier period, the intestine gave forth a much larger diverticulum or cæcum than that now existing. The foot, judging from the condition of the great toe in the fœtus, was then prehensile; and our progenitors, no doubt, were arboreal in their habits, frequenting some warm, forest-clad land. The males were provided with great canine teeth, which served them as formidable weapons. At a much earlier period the uterus was double; the excreta were voided through a cloaca, and the eye was protected by a third eyelid or nictitating membrane. At a still earlier period, the progenitors of man must have been aquatic in their habits, for morphology plainly tells us that our lungs consist of a modified swim-bladder, which once served as a float. The clefts on the neck in the embryo of man show where the branchiæ once existed. At about this period the true kidneys were replaced by the corpora wolmana. The heart existed as a simple pulsating vessel; and the chorda dorsalis took the place of a vertebral column. These early predecessors of man, thus seen in the dim recesses of time, must have been as lowly organized as the lancele or amphioxus, or even still more lowly organized!

Dr. Brown, a well-known English writer on insanity, says:

"The drunkard not only enfeebles and weakens his own nervous system, but entails mental disease upon his family."

The writer of an elaborate article in the eighth volume of the *British Psychological Journal*, in describing a class of persons fond of intoxicating drinks, says:

"They are the offsprings of persons who have indulged in stimulants, or who have weakened the cerebral organization by vicious habits."

Mr. Darwin says:

"It is remarkable that all the diseases arising from drinking spirituous or fermented liquors are liable to become hereditary, even to the third generation, increasing, if the cause be continued, till the family becomes extinct."

Dr. Elam, a London physician, in a recent work upon Physical Degeneracy, writes of the effect of alcohol, as follows:

"All this, fearful as it is, would be of trifling importance did the punishment descend only on the individual concerned and terminate there. Unfortunately this is not so, for there is no phase of humanity in which hereditary influence is so marked and characteristic as in this. The children unquestionably do suffer for or from the sins of the parent, even unto untold generations. And thus the evil spreads from the individual to the family, from family to community, and to the population at large, which in its highest interests by the presence and contact of a 'morbid variety' in its midst."

Professor Agassiz says that it is tolerably well ascertained that within the last two hundred thousand or three hundred thousand years a strip of the coast, varying from five to ten or twelve miles in width, has been worn away from Cape Hatteras to the British provinces. If the process is to go on for the next two hundred thousand or three hundred thousand years, the situation will become unpleasant for those who live five or ten miles from the present coast line.

The Idaho *Statesman* of February 25 says: The sandstone of which old Table Rock Mountain is composed has been making revelations. Mr. Pickrell discovered in the stone quarry there, this week, two well-defined petrifactions—one of the bones of a fin, apparently, of a salmon, and the other five perfectly-formed rattles of a snake. They were imbedded many feet in the sandstone formation; still, they look as fresh as though they had been buried but a few months. Mr. Pickrell informs us that petrified salmon nearly perfect have been found in the same quarry. These are interesting facts touching the comparatively recent formation of the present features of the country within view of Boston city, for the same kind of fish swim in Boise, and precisely the same kind of reptiles crawl among the rocks along its banks as those whose bones and forms are imbedded in the mountains.

The walking-stick insect of the islands of Malaysia bears so marvelous a resemblance to a stout growing twig, that when a native brought one to Mr. Wallace, during his residence in the Archipelago, he could scarcely believe it was not a piece of wood. It was covered with leafy excrescences of a clear olive-green color, which looked almost exactly like moss.

STATE NEWS.

Lehigh county can boast of the oldest postmaster in the United States, and of one having the oldest commission given by the Government to any civil officer. This veteran is John Siebering, eighty-four years of age. He received his commission in 1820, and has held it ever since.

It is reported that a party of Philadelphians have purchased Greenawalt Island, formerly Elliott's, in the Susquehanna river, seven or eight miles west of Marietta, with the intention of going into tobacco raising on a large scale.

A New York writer thinks Philadelphia should be [illegible] City of Brotherly Love.

Mr. Obed Young, of Elizabeth township, Lancaster county, lost three out of four children by scarlet fever last week. All died within twenty-four hours, and were buried at one time in the churchyard at Brickerville.

George Drase, aged seventy-five, was found dead in his bed at Reading on Sunday. Henry Graeff, an aged citizen, died very suddenly after retiring Saturday night, in the same city.

Major J. B. Hayes, proprietor of the Beaver Valley *Herald* establishment, destroyed by fire several weeks since, has issued the first number of a new weekly journal which he calls the *Beaver County Press*. It is an eight column sheet, typographically neat, and ably edited.

The Bloomsburg *Columbian*, of Friday, says: We are informed that Mr. Josiah Thomas, of Roaring Creek, recently built a new smoke house, with doors so constructed that when closed they could not be opened from the inside, with a view to entrapping thieves. Last week he entered himself and built a fire, but before he got out the wind blew the door shut. Unable to get out or attract attention, he suffocated before relief came. His son finally opened the door and found his father lifeless.

There is said to be a growing feeling in favor of the union under one government of Beaver Falls, New Brighton and Fallston.

Cameron county has twenty-five public schools.

The Allentown *Chronicle* says: One of the singular traits about some of our inhabitants is that they are likely to become bewitched. We have heard of a little girl on Gordon street, who has been suffering from the influence of a witch, so much so that her mouth and tongue became like smoked ham. The celebrated witch-doctor of Salisbury, a veritable Black Crook, was sent for, and he told the parents that a neighbor who had smoked her hams was responsible for the infliction. He ordered the hams to be sent for, and cutting a piece off one of them, swore vengeance upon the witch and said he would take the morsel of meat home and punish the woman for her actions.

Scranton has an excitement over rumors of a mysterious murder last Sunday night. Neither the victim or perpetrators are known.

One coal operator in the Wyoming region resumed work on Monday.

The Prospect Presbyterian church, near Hickory, Washington county, was destroyed by fire on the 23d inst.

A young colored girl is incarcerated in the Chester county jail for poisoning the family with which she lived. She gave them arsenic mixed with mush, which made them very sick, but caused no deaths. The girl seems to have done it through ignorance, with no evil designs.

Philadelphians have consumed within the past month 8,270,720 eggs, exclusive of arrivals by wagon.

Edward McCullough, a man fifty-five or sixty years of age, well to do financially, and an old bachelor, hung himself to a rafter in his sister's house in Reading on Monday.

A young man named Wilson Myers, eighteen years of age, a resident of Williamsburg, Blair county, partook very freely of whisky Saturday night, getting dead drunk, and died from the effects of the liquor at noon on Sunday.

The Greenville *Argus* says: William Jackson, of Worth township, this county, has a cat which a few days ago attacked and actually killed two sheep belonging to William Smith, and wounded a third. This is the first time we ever heard of a domesticated cat killing sheep.

John Brubaker died at his residence at Binkley's Bridge, Lancaster county, on Sunday, aged ninety-six years.

It is said that Henry D. Moore, late Collector of the port of Philadelphia, goes to St. Petersburg to open a biscuit factory.

A man in the oil regions having suspicions that some one was stealing his firewood, fixed up several tempting sticks with nitro-glycerine, and left it in the yard. Next morning a neighbor was splitting a little wood for breakfast, when an explosion took place, the stick was converted into splinters, his ax went up through the air like a rocket, followed by his hat a few rods behind, and when last seen the woodman was busy picking chips out of his ear with a toasting fork. The joking neighbor was soon after condoling with the victim, who said he supposed the frost was all out of the wood a week ago.

A little daughter of Samuel Lehman, of Lebanon, overturned a coal oil lamp into her lap one night last week, when an explosion immediately took place. Her clothes took fire, and she was so badly burned that death ensued on Friday.

Charles Dorfis, a German chemist from Philadelphia, lost his life last week while experimenting with a new material for blasting, at Safe Harbor, Lancaster county. Daniel McNulty also received fatal injuries.

The Greenville *Advance* says: On the Foulk farm, in West Salem township, this county, a species of ore has been discovered which resembles silver so much that a specimen has been sent to the Assay Office at Washington, for examination and report. The discovery was made while sinking a shaft for coal, this ore being found immediately over a five-foot vein of the former mineral, concerning the discovery of which latter there is no mistake. The only question is, whether or not the ore is silver, which can only be determined by actual assay. In any event, the finding of so rich a vein of coal is something on which the whole northern part of the county can felicitate itself. We await further developments before writing further.

They had a "tub race" at Williamsport Saturday evening.

Mr. Bayard Taylor seems to be almost as successful as a farmer as he has long proved in his triple capacity of poet, traveler and lecturer. He has, within a week or so, sent to market fresh cucumbers, grown this season at his country place at Kennett Square, Pa., without artificial heat.

Mrs. Margaret Small was found dead in her bed at Watkins, on Wednesday afternoon, having had no previous sickness. She lived alone.

The Mayor of Harrisburg is organizing a crusade on corner loafers.

A fatal accident occurred in Montour township, Columbia county on last Sabbath week. A young man named Steckroth accidently shot himself through the abdomen, from the effects of which he died almost instantly. He was crossing a fence at the time, and in pulling the gun through after him, the trigger caught and snapped the cap with the result stated.

More rain fell at Boston, Tuesday, says the *Traveller*, than at any one time since last autumn. It fell at intervals at the rate of about an inch an hour.

PERSONAL.

The Springfield *Republican* correspondent writes: I confess to a disappointment in the personal appearance of Mr. Pendleton. He has grown fat and chuckle-headed since he used to sit in the House. High living has put its marks upon him, and he looks as if he were a good candidate for the gout. Hendricks is by far the better man—more fair and sensible.

The Springfield *Republican* asks: "Can it be true, the story that is going the rounds, that the veteran Prussian Minister, Baron von Gerolt, was driven to send his recent request to his government to be recalled, because he has not been able to maintain agreeable personal relations with Secretary Fish? Foreign relations and personal relations have got strangely mixed up at Washington, we know, but we should be sorry to believe that Baron von Gerolt has any such reason for leaving us as that stated."

Captain Louis Livingston, an American, is mentioned as having distinguished himself in the German army in the recent war with France. He joined the service of the King of Wurtemberg, accepting a Lieutenant's commission in his cavalry guard. At Woerth, Sedan, Champagny, Chatillon, and before Paris he was honorably mentioned, being so conspicuous for dauntless bravery that he received the medal "for personal courage and important service in the presence of the enemy," the Emperor himself bestowing the Iron Cross of Prussia, the highest reward a German officer can obtain. This last gift came to him for his bearing at the battle of Marigny and the affair at Villefort.

The Rev. Dr. Deems of the New York "Church of the Stranger" delivered a lecture to his people the other evening, in the course of which he said he had come to preach the Gospel of Marriage. He believed in it, and that people were happier in the marriage relation than when unmarried; and if any person in his church passed the age of thirty without being married, unless good reasons were given, it would be a question for the advisory council to consider.

Publishers say that the most difficult man in America to obtain a promise from as to any literary labor is Emerson, but that the promise once obtained, the work will certainly be delivered within the time prescribed. After him Lowell ranks next; but he usually wants a liberal extension for unexpected delays and unforeseen contingencies.

The personal appearance of the new Austrian ministry is by no means prepossessing. The premier, Count Hohenwarth, is a little man, who hardly weighs a hundred pounds, and whose voice is so feeble that he is scarcely able to make himself understood in the Imperial Parliament; and three of his colleagues look more like jolly saloon-keepers than statesmen and scholars.

A few years ago, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe built an elegant house in Hartford, which has since been the home of herself and family; but now they are leaving it, probably never to return. The winter in New England is too cold, while the summer is too hot for Mrs. Stowe's health; hence she will spend the one in Florida, and the other in some cool seaside retreat at the North.

A linguist at Warsaw, in Poland, named Prescensky, has just completed a polyglot dictionary in twenty-three languages, upon which he has been at work for over seventeen years. It is believed that the Imperial Academy at St. Petersburg will publish the work at its expense.

A Parisian wag who finds time to make merry amid the troubles that surround him, proposes a memorial cenotaph (an empty tomb), upon which shall be engraven representations of certain peculiarities of the members of the late Provisional Government. He proposes that upon the tomb be graven twelve broken hearts, surmounted, one with a military cap, the others with lawyers' caps, a flock of pigeons, a horse's carcass, a mouldy loaf of bread filled with hair, Gambetta's eye, Ferry's whiskers, Glais Bizoin's hat, Em. Arago's nose, Eteinne Arago's double eye-glass, Pelletan's beard, Cremieux's scales, three tears of Jules Simon, Garnier-Pages's shirt-collar, Ernest Picard's golden tongue, Jules Favre's famous defiance to the Prussians, "Not an inch of our soil! Not a stone of our fortresses!" and General Trochu's scabbard without a sword. This would be a choice medley, truly.

The London papers having announced the expected advent in that city of the Rev. Robert Collyer, heralding him as "one of the best pulpit orators in the United States, the *Fun* (*Punch's* rival) expressed the hope that he was not the reverend gentleman alluded to in one of the Chicago papers, which, describing a funeral, said, "The procession was very fine, and *nearly two miles in length*, as was also the prayer of the Chaplain!"

Miss Belle Smith, of Indiana, has just completed for the Common Council of Washington a full length portrait of the late Secretary Stanton, that is said to be the best likeness extant of the great War Minister.

Mr. Theodore P. Pryor, who took the first honor in the class of 1870 at Princeton College, also took the mathematical fellowship at the same time, the income of which is a support for a young man of economical habits. Mr. Pryor determined, after graduating, that he would pursue his studies at the University of Cambridge, England. He entered that university during the last year, and has just been awarded a scholarship, the highest honor open to him after so short a connection with the university.

Rumor sings that Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, drawn by the proffer of university privileges to her daughters as well as to her sons, intends to take up her residence in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

G. A. Townsend makes the following statement concerning Colonel Forney's acceptance of the Philadelphia Collectorship: "It is upon my own responsibility, and without positive knowledge, that I say that Colonel Forney's reasons for taking the office [illegible] he was Secretary of the Senate, a connection whom he had placed in a subordinate position there proved to be a defaulter to more than half a hundred thousand dollars. This money Secretary Forney paid out of his private income, and, as he had but a few years before purchased an expensive piece of property in the heart of Philadelphia, and, as his Washington newspaper, through the disaffection of the administration, had ceased to yield him a large income, he felt the loss of that large sum. He is happy in the possession of one of the most conscientious and diligent publishers in the country, and it was said to me in Philadelphia that this publisher had promised to make straight all the embarrassments, provided the income of the Collectorship of the Port would be accepted by him. Thus obligations weaken us all."

Moses C. Tyler writes as follows of Swinburne the poet: "Swinburne vibrates between the inspirations of wine and the exasperations of madness; and between fear and disgust at his conduct, people are forced to exclude him from their houses. A sip of wine brings on the craze which goads him into behavior setting at naught all decency. What can be done with an illustrious young poet who, invited to your reception, makes such havoc with the proprieties as to reach across the room with open jaws to bite the bare neck of a handsome young lady, whose beauty has attracted his gaze; or who turns from the person with whom he happens to be conversing to butt his head furiously against the wall? All who have heard of the drunken and demoniac eccentricities of Edgar A. Poe, can form some notion of the similar freaks of Swinburne."

Theodore Tilton resigns the Presidency of the Union Woman's Suffrage Association, for the reason that he is "unwilling to remain at the head of an association whose President should be a woman, and not a man," and adds that "since the public is no longer shocked but pleased at woman's occupancy of the platform, and prefers to hear her own statement of her own case, the fitness of things demands that the movement for woman's enfranchisement shall find its official leaders in women themselves."

Mrs. Martha A. Lamb, formerly of Maumee City Ohio, has been elected a member of the New York Historical Society, being the first lady ever admitted to that body.

"Olivia" writes that "the carpets at the Executive Mansion begin to show the result of the wear and tear of a winter's campaign, and the dingy pal seems to wrap all the other surroundings. Mrs. Grant looks weary and worn, and, though her manner is as kind and engaging as ever, it is plain to see that she will be glad when this handshaking is over."

It is asserted that Nilsson will soon appear at the New York Academy as Ophelia, in Ambrose Thomas's opera Hamlet, Miss Cary taking the part of the Queen, Verger that of Hamlet, and Brignoli that of Laertes.

Theodore M. Payne, only son of a wealthy retired merchant of Leeds, England, who disappeared a number of years ago, after a career of reckless dissipation in London, has recently turned up as a Greek priest in Archangel. He is now in his forty-third year, is a graduate of Oxford, and a man of fine attainments.

When General Sheridan was in Rome, the sculptor Harnish made a full length statue of him, and his portraits were painted by Healy and Thomas Buchanan Read.

It having been asserted, or insinuated, by the Toledo (O.) *Commercial*, that Mr. D. R. Locke ("Nasby") was an applicant for the postmastership at that place, that gentleman, in a card, denounces the statement as false, and says he has never asked, "in any shape, for that or any other place under the present administration."

Horace Greeley wrote a letter the other day to Mr. Ansel Warren, in whose newspaper office at Poultney, Vermont, he first learned printing, to congratulate the old gentleman on his golden wedding celebration at Quincy, Illinois, and he took occasion to say *en passant*: "I am poor, but it is my own fault; because I indorse other folks' notes. One was brought me to-day for $5,000, which I must find a way to pay within a few days. I have fooled away at least $150,000 trying to help others, and it has done no good. Now I guess my foot is down that I will not indorse another note. So you see the stables all get locked after the horses are stolen. Let me hope that you and Mrs. Warren are well."

A lady who had been annoyed considerably while journeying towards Boston by a couple of would-be politicians, at last had a chance to vent her indignation. One of them remarked that he hoped "we would have a fool for the next President." "Why," calmly retorted the lady, "do you want the office?" Her rejoinder had the desired effect, and stopped the noisy discussion.

A letter received from Gustave Dore, who was said to have been slain, states that he is well and busy with pictures for his annual gallery. He was shut up in Paris during the siege.

Many of the most profound scholars and able publicists of the day are of Hebrew descent. Among others, says *Harper's Bazar*, may be named Disraeli, Cremieux, Borne, Montefiore, Auerbach, Henrich Heine, Jules Janin, Grace Aguilar, Fould. In music—Herz, Meyerbeer, Halevey, Gottschalk. In drama—Rachel. In the United States—Raphael, Wise, Lillienthall, Leeser, Einhorn, Noah, Isaacs.

Louis Blanc, so long prominent in French politics, is a Spaniard by birth, having been born in Madrid of a French family of Rouergue driven out of the country by the reign of terror.

The renowned banking house of Hope & Co., Amsterdam, has had nearly 200 partners since its foundation. The author of "Anastasius" was one of them, and Henry Hope, a native of Boston, who went abroad very poor, became one of the leading members of the firm at the time of its greatest prosperity.

A curious rumor is current about Miss Nilsson, to the effect that instead of having been a little Swedish peasant, picked up in the streets of Copenhagen by some benevolent and sharp-eared musician, she is a native-born American girl, daughter of an American mother and a Swedish father. "This is rumor, indeed," says the *Church Union*, "but it comes to us by only one remove of repetition from an estimable clergyman, who asserts that he knew the family for years."

Rev. Benjamin Sawyer, who died recently at Salisbury, Vt., was the oldest Congregational minister in the State. During his different pastorates he has united over 1,400 couples in marriage, and attended over 1,100 funerals. He celebrated his golden wedding with his second wife nearly two years ago, never used spectacles to read with, and had hair as black as a coal.

Gen. Carroll Tevis, of Philadelphia, of brevet rank in the American army, and who commanded a division in Bourbaki's force, has returned to Paris, on his way to join his family in England, covered with laurels, and decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor for his bravery in the field.

It is said that Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull is a spiritualist. She thinks everything she does is under the supervision of a committee of five spirits, of which the spirit of Demosthenes is chairman. Every now and then she goes into a trance, and her utterances at the time are carefully noted and afterwards elaborated for speech or print.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1871.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

Riots is the word which, according to a newspaper correspondent, Prince BISMARCK employs to denote the socialistic rule and disturbances in Paris. The term is undoubtedly well chosen, and indicates the real character of the disgusting exhibition better than any other word. Though in the beginning the movement was, no doubt, an attempt of a few enthusiasts to take advantage of the situation for the purpose of reorganizing society on a new basis by setting up a Communistic republic, it lost in a very short time all claim to the sort of dignity imparted by the high aspirations regarding human welfare implied in such a purpose. The wishes and theories of the sympathetic idealists, so conspicuous in the movement at first, are utterly swallowed up or banished by the base and selfish motives of a rabble whose ideal of a perfect Commonwealth consists in having enough to eat and nothing to do. A writer in a late French paper who spent some time among the rioters for the purpose of ascertaining their real aims and hopes, while admitting that there were a few honest though deceived men on the hights of Montmartre, describes the great mass of them as lazy scamps of the worst sort, drunk with blue wine and the sanguinary appeals addressed to them by vile journals. He went everywhere among them, conversing with them and listening to their talk among themselves. Anything more contemptible than the character thus disclosed it would be difficult to imagine. Not the slightest trace was discoverable of any hope or desire to effect a social reform for the relief of the miseries of the poor, not the least indication of the respectable, however wild or mistaken, enthusiasm by which impulsive dreamers have sometimes been drawn into rebellion. All evidently resolved to retain and enjoy the state of leisure and comfort secured by their pension from the State treasury, and thus united on a common platform, they appeared to have hardly any other points of agreement. Each individual was plainly at liberty to indulge in any gabble he pleased about every question of the day. All, however, agreed in claiming for themselves a high degree of merit in standing out for the conservation of the republic against those who wished to betray it. They alleged that if the citizens of Montmartre had taken possession of the cannons there, it was to save them for their owners, the people. The reporter is reminded of UGOLINO in the Inferno, who, indeed, ate his own children—but it was to preserve their father alive.

Though sketched early in the revolt, there is no reason to think that the character of the movement, as described, has since undergone any important change. Socialistic in its first impulse, and still socialistic, as it numbers many socialists in its ranks, the movement has evidently gathered up in its advance that entire ignorant, fierce, reckless Parisian populace, who, hating all order, love anarchy for the advantages they hope for from it, and whose existence and activity have so long been the standing difficulty of the French Government, of whatever form. It is hardly credible that the communistic leaders, in view of the failure of their party in the Provinces, can any longer expect to succeed in organizing over France a republic of the kind they wish for. And it is also well known that fierce divisions have broken out in the party in Paris. The leaders are also doubtless well aware of the likelihood of German interposition with their plans, which can hardly be consistent with the fulfillment of the terms of peace. In view of such facts and considerations, there seems little room for doubt that the agitations in Paris are really kept up by the agents of those who do not wish to see a strong, rationally constituted and conservative democratic government established in France. One thing is certain that the riots, as Prince BISMARCK calls them, are the best possible preparation for the restoration of the empire. They are already the best apology yet offered for the usurpation of LOUIS NAPOLEON, as they have revived the condition with all its horrors, the recollection of which is still recent, made his usurpation welcome. Doubtless the exiled Emperor and his friends rejoice in the "riots" as likely to result in the only state of affairs which could make their return to power possible. Under the circumstances it is simply incredible that many of his zealous emissaries are not engaged, variously disguised, in maintaining and extending the reign of anarchy. The fact that neither the mass of the rabble nor their prominent leaders desire the restoration of the empire, casts no improbability upon the suggestion. "Blindly the wicked work." As to the denial in the London papers of any imperial agency in the disturbances, it carries no weight. However hopeless the efforts to recover the position lost, some time must pass yet before they will seem so to the late Emperor and his friends.

Though in the absence of satisfactory evidence it would be very unjust to ascribe any agency in producing or prolonging the riots to Prince BISMARCK, it is quite certain that they are very gratifying to him and to the German Government. This view was expressed a few days ago by a respectable German journal, the *New Yorker Staatszeitung*. The editor believes that the agitations in Paris are looked upon with satisfaction at Berlin as pointing to the final restoration of the empire, whose stability would afford the best guaranty of peace and the most trustworthy barrier against the excesses of socialism and communism. That this view prevails in official circles in Berlin the writer infers from a variety of indications. It seems that the man of Sedan has convinced the Prussian Cabinet that he is really a man of peace, who, if left to himself, would never have made war on anybody. It is besides alleged that a majority of the military prisoners, officers and privates, while confined in Germany, appeared to be still faithful to the Emperor. As announced in our issue of yesterday, Marshal MACMAHON has taken command of the troops for the suppression of the riots. It is well known that *he* still believes in his old master. Quite likely he has owed his military appointment to his popularity with the army, and that he is expected to rally it in support of order and government. Will he try to restore the empire in the person of the Prince Imperial? or will he support a republic? These are questions which only time can answer.

IT is unquestionably gratifying that we *can* pay off the National debt in the shortest time, but such a policy does not accord with the wishes of the people, nor is it favorable to the prosperity of the country. Therefore the delight produced by Mr. BOUTWELL's monthly bulletins is of the grim description: it is not real, and the people would rather be spared the infliction. The country is oppressed with taxation, but would still bear it without complaint if any actual necessity existed for the rapid extinction of the debt. The present rate cannot always be kept up. There is danger that the old fable of killing the goose that lays the golden egg may receive another illustration in a practical way. No support of credit is so valuable as cheerfulness under taxation. The country is not cheerful under the present system, because it depresses all kinds of business and suggests the possibility of a general breakdown. In South Carolina the cry of repudiation has been raised against the State debt, which entails taxation perfectly disastrous on all business and values. We hope never to hear this cry, which has more than once been on the lips of the Democracy, raised again against the National debt, but if anything can give the color of excuse or extort the cry from the lips of those who had no sympathy with it, excessive taxation long continued will do it. Therefore, Mr. BOUTWELL's bulletins, though gratifying in one sense, are not so in another and a larger sense, reminding the country as they do of the extent of taxation that is necessary neither to support our credit or any other vital object.

IT was reported recently, on the authority of Mr. COLFAX, who gave it as from the Russian Minister, that France proposed to England and Russia to recognize the Southern Confederacy, and that the arrangement was broken up by the friendly attitude of Russia. This report was the subject of some proceedings in the English House of Lords on the 21st of March, when Mr. HOUGHTON drew the attention of Earl GRANVILLE to the subject, and that gentleman said the report was unfounded, which statement was corroborated by the Duke of SOMERSET, who was a member of Lord PALMERSTON's Cabinet.

UNIVERSAL amnesty for past offenses (JEFF. DAVIS and a few others excepted) is growing in favor with all sorts of people, as the true policy for the South. It is certain that the mode of treatment which has thus far been adopted has not succeeded well. How much better it would have succeeded but for the unhappy influence exerted by the presence of the carpet-baggers with Federal commissions in their pockets, we are left to conjecture. There is no doubting, however, that this has been the cause of much of the trouble and failure in the South. But the mischief of the past cannot be undone. There is, however, a growing sentiment in favor of coupling amnesty with the legislation deemed necessary in view of the recent outbreaks—the sword and olive branch at one and the same time. There is one aspect of the present situation unfavorable to such a policy. We mean the encouragement which the Ku-Klux villains receive from the Democracy, North and South. The leaders of that party can if they will perform a great service in the work of pacification. Were they to proclaim, sternly and at all times, that the Ku-Klux villains are enemies, not allies, that no sympathy is felt for them, and no step backward ought or will be taken, a quieting effect would at once be produced. That they do not do this is not only a fact plain to every one, but is direct encouragement to those who commit the outrages—and all this is an impediment to the amnesty policy. Nevertheless it is growing in favor and will probably be adopted.

IT is not at all improbable that the report of the San Domingo Commissioners will be influenced somewhat by events happening in their absence, and facts relating to public sentiment in this country. It seems not so much a question now how to put the measure through as how to get rid of it, rather how to manage it so that the least harm possible will be inflicted on the originators and Republican party. By this view of the case it is quite likely that the recommendations of the report will be qualified. Dr. HOWE, one of the Commissioners, since his return, has been staying with Mr. SUMNER, and it is but natural to suppose that the views of the Senator will have some weight with him. Mr. SUMNER, it will be remembered, is not so much opposed to annexation as the manner in which the business has been managed, wherein he probably is in accord with the great majority of Republicans, with whom the merits of the project are as yet an open question.

THE Tammany leaders are preparing to extend their rule over other cities and States, and for this purpose will add twelve million dollars to the funds they will control during the coming year, for not one cent of which will they give an account. It would seem that there must be a limit to the endurance of which the city of New York is capable, and that the startling expensiveness of Democracy there must produce a reaction. At any rate, people outside of the city have an opportunity to make up their minds in advance, whether they want Tammany tactics extend over the whole country, and the machinery invented to run the metropolis set up at the National Capital. The question is sufficiently real and serious to arrest the attention of most men, Democrats as well as Republicans.

"IT is stated that the report of the Pennsylvania Legislative Coal Investigation Committee will be adverse to the miners, in which case Governor Geary will issue a writ of *quo warranto* compelling the railroads to reduce their toll charges to the rates allowed by their charters. Should they disobey the writ the Commonwealth will take possession of the Reading, Lehigh Valley and other roads that persist in keeping up their tolls and run them by State authority. Nothing short of this is likely to bring the monopolists to terms."

So says a New York paper. Its information, it is probable, is not drawn from authentic sources. The question is one of many practical difficulties, and to it Gov. GEARY is giving much attention and earnest thought. Few public men have more seldom erred in their management of grave questions, and there is no reason to doubt that he will deal with this question with his accustomed prudence and success as a faithful guardian of the interests of all classes.

THERE is a prospect, it seems, for a settlement of the troubles in the anthracite coal region. Well-informed parties anticipate that mining will be fully resumed by the 10th instant. It is understood that, although no direct concession will be made by either the operators or the miners on certain points at issue at the beginning of the suspension, by a sort of tacit consent concessions have been made, and will in the future be recognized, and in pursuance of this understanding the miners will resume work, leaving the question of wages to be determined hereafter. The miners will name six men to represent them and their interest, and the operators will name six other men as their representatives, the twelve to form a Board of Arbitration, first agreeing upon some one other person to act as umpire in the decision of all questions that the Board may be unable to agree upon, such decision to be final and binding on both interests. This is the result, indirectly, of the legislative investigation at Harrisburg, and a satisfactory solution of the difficulties is confidently looked for.

The total tonnage of anthracite coal reported by the carrying companies for the week ending on the 25th ult. was 78,268 tons, and for the year 1,638,167 tons, against 3,020,253 tons to corresponding time last year, showing a decrease of 1,382,086 tons. The bituminous tonnage for the week was 48,846 tons, and for the year 243,843 tons, against 160,015 tons to corresponding time last year, an increase of 80,829 tons. The total production of all kinds for the week was 127,114 tons, and for the year 1,872,011 tons, against 3,183,268 tons to corresponding dates last year, an aggregate decrease of 1,301,257 tons.

THE railway coach known as the "Directors' car," built especially for Commodore Vanderbilt at Albany, is a magnificent gotten up affair, exceeding anything of the kind ever built. It is divided into three compartments: the main room, twenty-five by nine feet; a private parlor about eight feet square, and a sleeping apartment. At one end of the car are two closets, one of which is furnished with refrigerator, &c. The water closet and wash room have the latest improvements. The car will be lighted with six elegant lamps, in which sperm candles are to be used, the commodore preferring this kind of light to gas. The body of the car outside is of a cream color, with cornices of a dark shade. On either side is a keystone with the commodore's monogram. One light of the best French plate glass constitutes a window, the center plates being 42x36 inches, and those at the ends of the sides of the car, 28x26. The inside woodwork is of black walnut, and finished as finely as the cover of a first class piano. The mountings, door knobs, hat racks, lamp finishings, &c., are all heavy silverplated.

SINCE the Cuban revolution broke out, in October, 1868, the government of the Island has borrowed $30,000,000 for its war funds, established at the same time extra taxes and extra export duties, the proceeds of which go to the redemption of that debt. So far, $3,000,000 have been thereby cancelled, leaving $27,000,000 yet due. Claims and war accounts that foot up $4,000,000 are at present unpaid, so that the Government's indebtedness because of the war is now $31,000,000. The revenues for the year are estimated at $21,000,000, an enormous sum to extort from a population of less than a million and a half. When the Cuban revolt commenced, there were 13,000 Spanish troops on the island. Since then 59,000 troops have been landed, making 72,000 in all. Besides these, 80,000 volunteers have been raised, of whom 35,000 have been put in service. Thus 107,000 Spanish troops have contended with the Cubans, and yet Mr. Sumner thinks there is no war in Cuba. Of this great army, at least 70,000 have been placed *hors du combat* by battle, disease, desertion, &c.

OF the "orators of Congress" a correspondent says no list would be complete which did not begin with the illustrious names of Daniel Webster, Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun, who were statesmen as well; but the Congressmen that posterity will be compelled to classify with these as genuine orators, and whose claims in this behalf are undisputed, are thus given: Patrick Henry, Fisher Ames, Harrison Gray Otis, Wm. Pinckney, Robert T. Hayne, John Randolph, Felix Grundy, Ogden Hoffman, Wm. C. Preston, Rufus Choate, John J. Crittenden, Thomas Corwin, George MacDuffie, S. S. Prentiss, Edward Everett, Thomas F. Marshall, Pierre Soule, A. H. Stevens, Robert C. Winthrop and Emerson Etheridge. The present company in Congress is excepted, as that would necessitate a catalogue of more than three hundred names.

THE circumstances attending the death of ex-United States Senator Howard, at Detroit, are given by the *Post* of that city. On Friday last he was assisting some workmen in cutting down a large tree which stood near his residence, and for the purpose of making the tree fall in a certain direction, a long rope was attached near its top. When the tree had been nearly chopped off at the base, Mr. Howard and the workmen began pulling on the rope. Mr. H. said: "Now, then, a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," at the same time exerting his physical strength to the utmost, when he was observed to relinquish his hold and fall in an unconscious state, from which he did not recover. Physicians summoned decided that the violent exertion of tugging at the rope had burst a blood vessel in the brain, which had superinduced an apoplectic fit.

A SINGULAR electrical phenomenon took place at Santa Fe, New Mexico, a short time since. The telegraphic wire became so heavily charged with electricity that the current passed between the two points, emitting a most beautiful and brilliant light, at times nearly as large as a candle blaze, but much more intense, accompanied with a hissing sound similar to escaping gas, and a strong sulphurious smell. The operator placed pieces of paper between the two points, but this did not stop the wonderful flow of electricity which passed through the paper, burning little round holes as the paper was moved. This singular phenomenon lasted nearly two hours, when it gradually died away. The operator estimated that the count was equal to a thousand cups of battery. To work the wire about thirty-five are used ordinarily.

THE Baltimore *American* expresses this opinion: "If a proposition for the purchase of Cuba for one hundred millions of dollars were presented to the Senate and people of the United States, it would, in all probability, meet with a prompt and almost unanimous acceptance. Although it is not as rich in soil or as healthy in climate as Santo Domingo, it would be regarded as cheap at one hundred millions, and 'manifest destiny' would be the ruling motto of the hour." On this the *American* constructs an argument in favor of the annexation of San Domingo.

Breadstuffs—Position and Prospects.

In a summary of the position and prospects of breadstuffs the *Financial Chronicle* says the figures show an advance in flour and wheat of more than forty per cent, as compared with March, 1870, and an improvement in all the coarse grains except corn, the position of which is changed from scarcity to full supply. The advance in wheat and flour is accounted for by the increased demand for export during the war on the continent, lasting about eleven months, thus effecting a considerable reduction in the surplus stocks held one year ago. The large advance has been so gradually made, and attended with such frequent and sharp transactions, as to surprise those who have not given the matter close attention. The prospects for the maintenance of this advance are not clear. The *Chronicle* thus sums up:

"The situation in France, Germany and Belgium would seem to indicate that a call upon Great Britain and the United States to meet a deficiency, will be necessary, but of course so long as the present disorganization in France continues, shipments to that quarter must be held in check. And may it not prove that the means of buying have been largely swept away by the same causes which seem to have made buying necessary? The revolutionary proceedings in Paris have greatly impaired the credit of France and her people; industrial pursuits have been crippled by the war, and all legitimate sources of income diminished. Vast quantities of food have already been shipped to French markets, and when these shall be exhausted spring will be well advanced. Hence there can be no certain reliance placed upon the renewal of any considerable demand from the Continent; and, under these circumstances, unless there is strong evidence of a short crop this season in Great Britain, the West may be considered fortunate if its surplus for the remainder of the crop year can be disposed of without incurring any considerable reduction in values. In the coarser grains, the situation may be regarded as more favorable to holders. The partial failure of the hay crop has led to an increased demand for feeding purposes. Corn, though in large supply, moves off very freely, both for export and consumption. It is relatively much cheaper than any other cereal. Not only does Great Britain want a large and steady supply, but the Eastern and Middle States have a great deficiency to be made good. Oats and barley, though showing a full yield and liberal stocks, appear to be much wanted, and the comparatively high prices which oats are bringing, seem to be no impediment to their use, while the use of barley for malting exceeds all previous experience."

Canadian Pacific Railroad.

Long since a Canadian Inter-Oceanic Railroad was projected, to pass from ocean to ocean through British territory, from Halifax to Vancouver's Island. The scheme has been held in abeyance until recently. The great success attending the opening of the American Pacific Roalroad has awakened the sleeping energy of British capitalists, and there is every prospect that the projected line will be constructed without delay. Last week a proposition was made in the Canadian Parliament, at Ottawa, on behalf of the government, to aid in the building of the road to the extent of $1,500,000 a year, the Dominion Government thus formally adopting the enterprise, and doubtless with the sanction of the home Government. To this guarantee there is said to be opposition, arising from the unsatisfactory condition of the finances of the Dominion, and the complication of the measure with the proposed immediate admission of British Columbia into the Confederation, but it is thought the objections urged will be overcome. The railway will be 2,500 miles long, is to be begun in 1873 and finished in 1881, the work to go on simultaneously from both ends. By this new route British Columbia is to be connected with the Canadian railways, and England thus hopes to gain a short path to India and China over her own territory and subject to her exclusive control. There is every reason to believe, however, that the ten years in which this road is to be constructed will make New York the undisputed master of the European and San Francisco of Asiatic communication over this continent. It is well suggested, too, that our Pacific Railroad was not constructed a year too soon, to enable it to attract over our territory the rich oriental commerce disturbed from its old channels.

The Joint High Commission—Anxiety in England.

[London Correspondence Courier-Journal.]

There is some anxiety felt in England in regard to the result of the deliberations of the Joint High Commission. The solicitude arises from a distrust lest the demand of the Americans may be too exorbitant. The bold and reckless speeches of such United States Senators as Messrs. Chandler, Howard and Sumner have prompted this feeling. The papers discuss all issues that may arise with the United States, and the events of the war. They declare that as long as Canada remains faithful to the mother country, the Government will defend it to the last guinea. To judge from public opinion at the present time, it would be safe to say that England will grant no moral indemnification for her conduct towards the United States during the rebellion. There is, however, a genuine disposition to make all honorable reparation for the actual wrongs that may have been committed. Notwithstanding such men as Mr. Disraeli would pleasantly entertain Americans with cheap and harmless wit upon their manners and customs and sneer at their statesmen, the mass of the English people are friendly. One sees evidences of this friendliness in the theater. Should the actor make a hit at the expense of some European power, in order to tickle the national vanity, it immediately calls forth vociferous cheering from the galleries, and clapping of hands from the pit. But let him make a like reference to the United States, and there is a dignified silence, disturbed, perhaps, by a few hisses. One sees evidences of the same spirit in the speeches of the public men of the Liberal party. It is of the greatest importance that the two great English-speaking peoples should be at perfect peace with one another, and it is the prayer of every true Englishman that such a peace may be made lasting by the Commission now assembled in Washington.

Narrow Gauge Railways.

On the subject of narrow gauge railways the *North American* remarks:

"It is in this point of the economy of dead weight that the peculiar value of the narrow gauge is found. Engineers have vainly endeavored to find any other means to decrease the dead weight of a railway train, which wears out the track so rapidly. On the ordinary plan, engine and cars alike are excessively heavy, and this causes a constant wearing out that prevents many roads from paying. The only objection [illegible] but as the invention is not intended for main lines, but only for branches and tributaries, the transhipment is perhaps, not a serious matter. Moreover, on branches and tributaries it is desirable to keep the cars at home instead of allowing them to wander all over the country."

The same paper advocates the narrow guage for street railways, considering it perfectly practicable with a guage of two feet, and cars of five feet in width, holding twelve persons, it is claimed that a line could be run with horse power in the street of a city with great economy of cost, and besides the street would admit of a double track without inconvenience. A car holding only twelve persons would also only require one horse and a driver. Our present horse-car lines are five feet gauge, and the cars are very large and heavy, and consequently wear out the track with their own weight, without considering the enormous loads they carry.

IN an article upon "steam power for the canals," the *Financial Chronicle* expresses the belief that it would be a useless expenditure of money to authorize the payment of a State bounty (as proposed in New York) for a device for propelling single canal boats, basing this belief upon the experience of a number of capitalists in such enterprise some twelve or fifteen years ago, on the Erie Canal. They undertook the construction of several splendid propellers, built with special reference to the transportation of grain freights, and the question of steam power on the canal was solved. The boats were in all respects adapted to the business for which they were designed, and there was no lack of freights to employ their full carrying capacity; but after a long trial they were finally withdrawn from the canal as unprofitable, for the simple reason that they could not carry freights as cheaply as they could be carried in boats moved by the primitive horse power. A repetition of the experiment now, it is contended, would lead to like results. What is needed is simply steam traction, which will provide for the movement of canal tonnage, as we find it, without necessitating costly alterations in the barges now engaged in the business, and which will increase the speed of canal navigation while proportionately diminishing its cost. It is argued that until this can be furnished no attempt to apply steam will be successful.

THE fact has been noted of the departure from New York early in March of a colony of emigrants for Magdalena bay, Lower California, to settle the country and pick moss. The number shipped was three hundred and seventy-five, mostly men. It was stipulated that they were to receive thirty dollars a month and rations, but after getting on board the vessel they were compelled to sign an agreement to work for fifteen dollars per month, and those refusing were put in irons. Nearly all signed, thinking there was no alternative. On the way down the coast they were informed that those dissatisfied could leave at Aspinwall, but upon arrividg there they were not allowed to land, but forced into cars backed on the dock, the doors locked and armed guards placed over them. This is the story told by one who escaped from the cars about twelve miles from Aspinwall. Others, also, escaped, and nine in all have succeeded in putting back to New York. It is stated that there were forty or fifty others of the emigrants at Panama and along the railroad, making their way to Aspinwall, with the hope of getting passage home.

THE Louisville *Commercial* (Republican) don't believe in the complaint all over the South that "the negroes are idle and cannotbe made to work." Yet it appears, says that paper, "that the crop of the present year, at least since September, which opens the cotton year technically, is the largest of any since 1860. To produce this result somebody must have done the work. It is quite possible that the white men have contributed their share to this result. If so, much has been gained for the South, for certain it is that the whites did not formerly raise crops equal to that of the present year, and if they have been taught to labor with their own hands, incalculable good has been done to the country."

IT is stated that Thomas Ritter, of Philadelphia, has secured the contract for building the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad tunnel, at Baltimore, to extend 7,400 feet under that city from the Northern Central Railroad Depot. The work, it is estimated, will cost $1,250,000, and is an enterprise wholly in the interest of the Pennsylvania Central in its determination to open an independent line to Washington city, Richmond and the South, finally connecting with the Southern Pacific road.

THE Columbia *Weekly Courant* advocates the nomination of Hon. James L. Graham for Governor of Pennsylvania, and says: "He goes in for reform and is opposed to corruption, bribery and thieving wherever found. He is one of the honest men in the Senate, who has often been spoken of in connection with the Gubernational contest." The *Courant* thinks Mr. Graham's nomination would be equivalent to an election.

FEARS are entertained of a scarcity of water in the New York canals, and it is regarded as more than probable that during the autumnal months navigation will be maintained with serious difficulty. This is certain to be the case unless the rainfall exceeds the average, and orders have been given throughout the middle division directing the husbanding of water from every source.

THE Merchants Hotel Company, of Philadelphia, at one time completely bankrupt and on the verge of dissolution, is now in a prosperous condition. It has resolved to declare by the first of July a dividend of three per cent., which will be the first dividend declared to the stockholders since the organization of the company, thirty-five years ago.

THE *Lake Side Monthly*, Chicago, has died from lack of patronage. This is the publication Bret Harte was expected to keep alive. Now we see why the Chicagonians were so angry when Harte slipped through their fingers.

MR. TILTON describes Pittsburgh as the "hell-smoked haunt of orthodoxy." We believe that Mr. Tilton was always rather better than well received in Pittsburgh, and yet he is anything but "orthodox." What mean ye, good friend?

THE LICENSE BOARD.

Remonstrances by the People.

Deceptions and Frauds of the Liquor Venders.

Forty Cases Heard—Twenty-one Licenses Granted, Fourteen Refused and Five Held Over—Some Curious Developments.

The License Commissioners met yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, for the purpose of hearing the cases in which remonstrances had been filed. There was a large attendance of the liquor men, and the usual number of temperance men, together with their attorneys, Messrs. Bruce, Negley and Jennings.

Mr. Taylor presented the application of Valentine Fehl for license to sell liquor at the American, formerly the Metropolitan Hotel, on Liberty street. The Board refused to hear the license, Mr. Fehl not being present.

REFUSED FOR WANT OF ACCOMMODATIONS.

George Walters, Second ward, Allegheny, testified that he has seven beds, six of which contain beds; three rooms are occupied by his family. The witness deposed that Mr. Walters kept a first class house. There are two other houses in the immediate neighborhood. Witnesses knew of times when these houses failed to accommodate the country people, and they had also seen Mr. Walters refuse liquor to intoxicated men.

On cross-examination, Walters stated that he had seven bed rooms, but only six contained beds; three were occupied by his family.

Mr. Jennings—That is enough. On his own showing he does not come up to the requirements and, besides, the remonstrance states that the house is intended merely as a beer and drinking saloon.

Mr. Geyer—This man is a German and probably does not understand the matter. If he has not the requirements then he is not entitled to the license.

Witness then stated he had seven rooms, six containing beds. He also said he could put up another bed if necessary. He finally admitted that he had six rooms only, containing beds, three of these were occupied by his family. Refused for want of sufficient accommodations.

AN ACCOMMODATION TO COAL DIGGERS.

William Connolly, Second street, McKeesport, has ten rooms, ten beds and stabling. Witnesses were of opinion that the tavern was necessary because of the great number of "coal diggers" who traveled in the vicinity. Granted.

SAVED FROM RUIN BY A LICENSE.

James McGovern, First ward, Pittsburgh, (No. 5 Diamond) has thirteen rooms, eleven of which are for the accommodation of the public.

Mr. Joseph Fleming, owner of the building, stated that twenty houses in the Diamond were not too many for the accommodation of the public. This particular house had been licensed for thirty years. Mr. Moore said the citizens signing the remonstrance ought to be brought into Court, sworn and examined.

Mr. Bruce—You had better subpoena them, then.

Mr. Moore—You promised to have them here.

Mr. Negley—We promised to have the witnesses in the cases, where we have any, here to-day, and they are here.

Mr. Moore—Christians ought to tell the truth. They ought not to sign a paper here which is not true. Had we not been deceived we would have had those witnesses here for examination.

Mr. Negley—You haven't proven that the paper is untrue.

Mr. Moore—If the witnesses were here we could prove that they are not residents of this ward.

Mr. Moore then offered another petition requesting that the license be granted, remarking that the house had been leased at a rental of $1,700 per annum, and it would be ruin to the applicant were the license refused. Granted.

AN INVALID PETITION.

Frederick Jacob, Fourth avenue, First ward, has eleven rooms and nine beds, and a stable in close proximity, which he rents for a livery. Some of the witnesses deposed that if such houses were a necessity at all, this house was a *real* necessity.

Mr. Jennings asked Mr. Jacob if he had not been fined during the year, for violating the law, by Mayor Brush.

Objected to by Mr. Cohen, and objection sustained.

Mr. Cohen then offered a petition in favor of the license, and stated that five of the names appearing upon the remonstrance were there without authority. The names were not mentioned, the attorneys for the citizens remarking that such was not the fact.

Mr. Bruce stated that the person charged with breaking the law was only deprived of license when imprisoned in jail. This man had paid the fine. But he desired to make the objection that the name of Mr. S. Berkheimer, upon the petition, had been signed by the son, and therefore, upon a legal technicality, the petition was void.

Mr. Cohen said the father had authorized the son to sign his name, and he hoped the gentlemen would withdraw the objection. It was uncourteous to raise such an objection.

Mr. Neely—You will have to bring Mr. Berkheimer here.

Mr. Jennings—I hope the Court will allow us to produce the records of Mayor Brush in the cases.

Mr. Cohen—You waived that matter.

Mr. Bruce—No, sir, we did not. I mentioned it in my remarks, but said nothing about waiving it. Laid over for the present.

Louis Greeny, who applied for a tavern when he wanted an eating house license, was allowed to withdraw the application in order that he might put in a new one.

APPLICATIONS GRANTED.

Adolph Ludwig, Second ward, Pittsburgh, (Grant street and Second avenue), has ten rooms and eight beds. Granted.

Lampert Knoth, Fourth ward, Allegheny, has ten rooms, six of which are bed rooms. Two are occupied by his family, leaving four for the accommodation of the public. Granted.

Catherine Jones, Second ward, Pittsburgh, (No. 35 Grant street), has ten rooms in all, and seven bed rooms. There was no remonstrance filed in this case.

Ex-Alderman Johns, stated that he procured the names to petitioners application in the Second ward. He stated he stopped at the "Bulls Head" now, and asked the witness whether he kept the Bulls Head, answered no, "that he kept himself, and found it enough to do." Granted.

George Reineman, No. 111 Wood street, has thirteen rooms and sixteen beds and has kept the house for over twelve years.

On cross-examination he stated that an eating house was kept in connection with it.

Mr. Kennedy presented a counter petition in favor of granting the license. Granted.

John Ulrich, 64 Diamond street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, has ten rooms and eleven beds, three of which are occupied by his family. Granted.

AN APPLICANT FROM SOUTH PITTSBURGH.

Wm. Berry, corner of Fourth and Carson streets, South Pittsburgh, has ten rooms and thirteen beds, eleven being for strangers.

On cross-examination he stated that he had as high as twenty boarders at a time. At present he has about four. He has six bed rooms. His wife and two children and two servants occupy one room; his brother-in-law another room. Four rooms are open for the accommodation of the public.

Witnesses deposed to the character of Mr. Berry and the quiet orderly house kept by him.

Mr. Cohen presented a petition for the granting of the license.

TESTIMONY OF THE OTHER SIDE—THE HOUSE DENOMINATED A NUISANCE.

The attorneys for the citizens then called the following witnesses:

Joseph Fisher, sworn—Live on the corner of Fourth street and Chestnut alley; heard a great deal of disorder both inside and outside of the house during the year. This is a matter of frequent occurrence; believed the house to be an annoyance to the neighborhood. It is a common thing for people to go into the house on Sunday, and I have seen them coming out drunk; observed a number of men about the house all the time, and supposed them to be boarders.

Mr. Murray, who lived six doors below Berry's observed rows in and outside of the house; have been awakened at twelve o'clock at night by the noise and disorder at this corner.

William Adams, who resides a half block from Berry's, denominated the house a "disorderly one;" he has observed men, not boarders, going into the house on Sunday and coming out drunk.

Mr. Bausman considered it a very disorderly house until within three weeks, and a great annoyance to the neighborhood; have seen people, strangers, going into the house on Sunday sober and coming out drunk—tight as they possibly could be.

Mr. Neely, who has lived in the vicinity twelve years, deposed to the fact of there being great disorder in front of the house since the opening of this tavern; he considered the house a nuisance to the borough.

On cross-examination, Mr. Fisher states that his family could stand in their door and see all that transpired in the back part of the tavern. He had nothing to say against Berry, but the house was a disgrace to the borough. Witness had respect for those testifying in behalf of Mr. Berry, but did not believe their testimony in this matter. He said his family could not go to their back windows or door on Sunday without being insulted by drunken men in Berry's. Held under advisement.

THE JACOBS' CASE.

Mr. Cohen here presented an affidavit signed by R. S. Berkheimer, setting forth that his son John had been authorized by him to sign the petition of Frederick Jacobs.

Mr. Bruce said the petition was illegal and the affidavit would not cure the defect.

Mr. Neely—No sir; the affidavit will not cure the defect.

Mr. Cohen did not think the Christian temperance gentlemen displayed much humanitarianism in making such technical objections.

Mr. Bruce said he would not enter into a discussion in reference to Christianity vs. Judaism, but the objection raised that the petition was not valid was proper and correct and the record being incomplete, the license could not be granted.

Held over for advisement, the Commission desiring to take counsel upon the point raised.

John Heil, Diamond street, has seven rooms and ten beds. Granted.

DIDN'T GET POSSESSION IN TIME.

Robert M. Elwood, McKeesport, has sixteen rooms and thirteen beds. On cross-examination he stated he did not move into the house until Monday last.

Mr. Neely—We cannot go back of the law, and you will have to file a new application. The license is refused.

Mr. Negley—All we ask is to have the law regulated and carefully observed.

SHORT OF ACCOMMODATIONS.

Stephen McFadden, Carson street, East Birmingham, has eight rooms, four of which are for the exclusive use of travelers.

On cross-examination, he had nine beds, then ten, but finally only nine. One of these he admitted was put up on Tuesday and two on Saturday last. He had no stabling but could get some. The beds put up on Monday and Tuesday were purchased on Monday. Refused for want of sufficient accommodations.

Magdalena Tagg, Fourth avenue, has been keeping tavern for twenty-two years. She has eleven rooms and ten beds.

In answer to the question of Mr. Negley, she stated that she had been married three times.

Mr. Mackrel wanted to know the object of the examination, whereon Mr. Negley stated licenses could not be granted to any person not a citizen of the United States. Mrs. Tagg was no citizen. Granted.

Valentine Fehl was granted license for the American House, Liberty street.

REFUSED TO STATE WHETHER HE SOLD LIQUOR SINCE THE EXPIRATION OF THE LICENSE.

Thomas Miller, Carson street, East Birmingham, has six rooms and six beds. On cross-examination he stated his license expired on the last of March. He refused to state whether he had sold liquor since the expiration of his license. The witnesses had not drank in the saloon since the expiration of the license. He has not purchased any beds lately, and has had license for a year. He has two beds on the second floor and two on the garret for the accomodation of the public. These were his accomodations. Granted.

ONLY TWO TAVERNS ON SECOND AVENUE.

Charles Hoffman, No. 78 Second avenue, has eleven rooms and fourteen beds, ten of which are for the accommodation of the public. There is just one other tavern on Second avenue.

A police officer testified to taking men to Hoffman's house for lodgings on several occasions and they were always accommodated.

On cross-examination Hoffman stated that he had but one boarder, and that himself, family and servant occupied three rooms.

Mr. Cohen said the houses set forth in the remonstrance as accommodating the public did not accommodate the class of people coming to Hoffman's house. Granted.

A SINGULAR CASE.

James Sands, Beaver avenue, Ninth ward, Allegheny, has eight rooms and four containing beds for the use of travelers.

"Benton" Kerr testified to the good character of the applicant.

On cross examination Sands said he had been living in the house three years; his family occupy one room. Last year the license was in his wife's name—he was not then a citizen. His wife was born in Ireland. The liquor was sold under her license. Witness has been in this country eight years.

Mr. Marackrell—Is there a remonstrance in this case? If there is not I will object to any questions concerning illegal liquor selling.

Mr. Negley proposed to offer the records of the Court, showing that James Sands, of McClure township, had been indicted for breaking the law.

Mr. Kerr stated that the constable of the township made an erroneous return and the case was settled.

Mr. Negley said the law had been broken by the parties defrauding the Commissioners, the wife obtaining a license when neither her or the husband were citizens, and hence they were not entitled to license. Held over for advisement.

The Board then adjourned until two o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

Thomas Gillespie, of the Fifteenth ward, was the first applicant; his three story brick on Boundary street contained the requisite accommodations, according to his showing, and witnesses testified to his good character.

John Maguire, a Justice of the Peace, testified that Gillespie's character was not good, neither for sobriety or citizenship. He kept no strangers but turned all away who applied. He had taken an information against Gillespie for refusing to keep a lady over night who came from Ohio and applied for lodgings.

On cross-examination Maguire testified that he was not on speaking terms with Gillespie since the latter "cast up" to him that he (Maguire) had made too much money in collecting tolls on the turnpike.

The application was held over for the present.

TINKERING UP A BAD CASE.

Henry Tschudy, No. 104 Ohio avenue, Allegheny, had nine rooms—four rooms and eight beds for travelers.

Cross-examined—Q. How is it that, in your petition, you state that you had but three bed rooms for travelers? A. A mistake.

Q. Have you not put in a bed or beds since you filed this petition? A. Yes.

Q. When you filed this petition had you three or four rooms? A. I had four rooms.

Q. Did you not make a room since you filed your petition? A. No.

Q. How many beds did you put in since last week? A. Two.

Mr. Negley—That settles his case. He has no right to a license.

Mr. Pollock, counsel for the petitioner—I withdraw the petition.

Mr. Jennings—The Board say it has fallen through.

Mr. Pollock—I withdrew before their decision was announced.

The license was refused.

SELF-CONVICTED.

Thomas Tschudy, brick house, nine rooms, on the New Brighton road; ten beds, eight for strangers; had these rooms and beds all in before petition was filed.

Witness testified Tschudy was an honest, sober man; house necessary; not a great many travelers stop with him; they generally go to town.

Cross-examined—Witness admitted he had not sufficient accommodations. Application refused.

A LITTLE "PREVIOUS."

Caspar Fechter, Bakerstown, fourteen rooms and ten beds; eight up, and two not up, because cleaning house.

Cross-examined—Moved out two weeks ago. Filed petition after I moved out.

Witness stated house necessary—no other there to accommodate drove of horses, and the general travel.

Rev. S. M. Hood was called and stated that he had been in Bakerstown since the first of July. There is but little stopping done at this point, and there are two taverns.

Another witness was called, and testified that Fechter's house was the best, and was necessary. It could accommodate all the travel.

Mr. McKelvy testified that one house was necessary, but two were not.

Mr. Hood was re-called, and testified that Fechter only got possession on Saturday last.

Mr. Negley—then he does not come within the law. On the 13th of March he made affidavit that he had possession, when he had no such thing. This was a very serious matter, and ought to condemn the case of any man.

The license was refused.

A PUZZLED GERMAN.

Boland Smith, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh, was next called.

Mr. Jennings—This man was refused license the other day.

Mr. Montooth, counsel for applicant—Smith is a German, and did not understand the questions before.

To Applicant—Where is your house? A.—At No. 646 Penn street; have four rooms and eight beds for accommodation of travelers.

Mr. Negley—How many beds did you put in since you were examined?

Mr. Montooth—Do not answer, sir.

Mr. Negley—How does it come you swore you had only eight beds altogether, on first hearing? A.—You puzzled me so quick I did not know what I was saying. (Laughter.) The license was granted.

WHERE DOES HE LIVE?

John Shuett, of the First ward, Pittsburgh, has nine rooms and ten beds—eight for travelers.

Mr. Lyon gave applicant good character.

Mr. Negley—Where is your place? A. No. 39 Fourth avenue. Q. I see the name of J. C. Buffum to your petition—does he not live in Lawrenceville? A. I think not.

Mr. Negley to Mr. Cohen—Does not J. C. Buffum live in Lawrenceville? A. There are two Buffums, but I don't know which one this is.

J. C. McCarthy—There are two J. C. Buffums! [Laughter.]

The license was granted.

INSUFFICIENT PUBLICATION.

M. F. Lynch, Second ward, Allegheny, was next called.

Mr. Negley—I object, as this petition was published "Second ward, *Pittsburgh*, instead of Allegheny."

Mr. Pollock—This was not the fault of the petitioner.

Mr. Jennings—Mr. Scott, Commissioner, had been asked by citizens of the Second ward, Allegheny, whether Lynch's application had been published, and after looking over the list he said there had been no publication.

Col. Browne thought there was an error in the place published, but it was afterwards corrected.

Refused because of insufficient publication.

THE "PUZZLING" GAME WOULDN'T DO.

C. Rosser, Fourth ward, Allegheny; ten beds and four or five rooms in all; uses two beds for his own family.

Mr. Jennings—This application was refused on Friday, because the applicant had only eight beds altogether.

Mr. Pollock—I was not employed as counsel before, but propose now to explain that Rosser was so puzzled by Mr. Negley—

Mr. Negley—I am not talking about "puzzling." The truth is set forth in the petition. The petition alleges only eight beds!

The Commissioners proposed to hear the applicant, who alleged that he had the beds *ready to put up* at the time of the hearing.

Mr. Neely—The petition is deficient, and we so decide.

A PAPER PRODUCED.

Some one here produced a paper, in which the name and residence of M. F. Lynch was correctly printed.

Mr. Negley—We have printed lists in which the tavern is given as located in Pittsburgh.

After some discussion, the matter was dropped.

GRANTED.

Mr. Rube, of Birmingham, made out his case. Granted.

Peter Carlin, Temperanceville, seven rooms and requisite number of beds. Granted.

A DODGING APPLICANT.

It was announced that the case of Daniel Sarver, of Elizabeth, would be called at 11 A. M. to-day. The remonstrants had been in attendance all day, but Sarver did not appear. The Commissioners stated that Sarver should be notified to attend to-day, and if he failed to appear his license would be withheld.

CAUGHT IN DECEPTION.

James Scott, First ward, Pittsburgh, testified to the requisite accommodations—four rooms and eight beds for strangers.

Cross-examined—Servant, wife, two children and wife's niece, all sleep in one room. Have not been in habit of occupying more than one room. Put two beds up at the same time. Did not move in at exact time.

Mr. Negley—Did you not put up beds since you filed your petition? A. I believe I did.

Neely—Your application falls to the ground.

Clerk Brown—You will have to file a new application—you have not the requirements.

GRANTED.

William Wiggins, McKeesport, to sell with other goods. Granted.

ANOTHER DECEIVER.

Edward McDermott, No. 21 Penn street, swore to seven rooms and eleven beds.

Cross-examined—Have three rooms rented out! Refused.

ANOTHER STANDS SELF-CONDEMNED.

Valentine Kerchner, Birmingham, six rooms and seven beds. Tavern necessary.

Cross-examined—Wife and five children; three bed rooms up stairs; family occupy two of these rooms.

Mr. Negley—The man convicts himself. He has not the necessary room.

Clerk Brown—Refused for want of sufficient room.

Christ. Fatler, Birmingham; eight rooms and eight beds; house necessary. Granted.

ADDED A BED AND LOST HIS LICENSE.

Benjamin Price, South Pittsburgh, ten rooms and seven beds; four beds for strangers. House necessary.

Cross-examined—Put in one bed this week for servant girl; had four beds for strangers before.

Refused because he added a bed since his application was filed, and because house unnecessary.

TAMPERING WITH THE RECORD.

Roger Sweeney, Fourth Ward, Pittsburgh; ten rooms and thirteen beds. Witnesses testified as to necessity of house.

Cross-examined—Q. Did you not set forth in your petition, and swear to it, that you had only seven rooms. A. I could not have done such a thing. Q. Did you put up any beds since you filed your petition. A. No, sir. Q. Do you rent out any rooms? A. No.

Mr. Jennings—I call the attention of the Board to the fact that there had been an *erasure* in this petition—the word "seven" having been erased and "ten" inserted in its place.

Mr. Coyle stated that it did not make any difference. The petition was not in his (Coyle's) handwriting, but it was not material, so far as the correction was necessary, as the man now swore that he had ten rooms.

Mr. Jennings—I examined the petition myself and made a memorandum from it. Upon what are we to rely, if persons can get hold of their petitions and alter them at pleasure?

Mr. Neely—He swears that he has ten rooms—that's enough.

The license was granted.

ANSWERED TO SUIT BOTH SIDES.

Edward McGarr, of the Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, testified that he had seven rooms and nine beds; had kept tavern for a great many years.

A. B. Hayden and others testified to the applicant's good character.

On cross-examination, McGarr admitted to Mr. Negley that he and his family occupied four out of the seven rooms.

W. D. Moore, Esq., counsel for McGarr, then enumerated the rooms in detail, and made *eight* in all, McGarr assenting to the correctness of the count.

Mr. Hayden also stated that there were eight rooms in all.

Mr. Negley again took the applicant, and on his own showing there were only *seven* rooms, three of which were for the public accommodation.

The Board refused the license for want of sufficient room.

GRANTED.

Eugene Zahringer, Second ward, Pittsburgh; has eight bed-rooms and thirteen beds; family use three and boarders two beds. Granted.

The Board then adjourned until ten o'clock this morning, when the hearing will be resumed.

THE SUMMING UP.

The day's work may be summarized as follows:

Applications heard	40
Granted	21
Refused	14
Held over	5

Cotton Under Free Labor.

Noting the fact that the last cotton crop is likely to prove larger than predicted, amounting to at least 4,200,000 bales, which is in excess of any cotton crop raised by slave labor except that of 1859-60, which reached 4,675,770 bales, the Chicago *Tribune* remarks: "We look far more to the prosperity of industry at the South than to the legislation of Congress for the building up of a state of public feeling favorable to the advancement of the negro in social rights and equality of privileges. He has now all that the law can confer, viz: equality of legal rights, together with the ballot and the right to hold office. The rest depends on opinion and custom, which are principally controlled by pecuniary interest. If the free black laborer develops into the successful cotton raiser, his wages will form the measure of his growing freedom, and it will not be many years before he will be found owning his plantation, directing heavy operations in capital and employing many hands. The road to the negro's social equality lies through his capacity for work and his ability to give direction to the labor of others."

Protection Against Railroad Mismanagement.

The bill introduced in the State Senate of New York by Senator Hardenbergh on the 20th ult., proposes to create a "Board of Commissioners of Estimate and Control of Railroads" in that State, and appoints as such Board Amasa J. Parker, Lucius Robinson, Henry Martin, George Geddes, and Horace Greeley. The Commissioners are authorized to examine the accounts of all railroad companies; supervise the issue of bonds and prevent unnecessary or illegal issues. They are also empowered to regulate passenger and freight rates where extortion is practiced, and where there is flagrant corruption they may seize on the railroad and appoint agents to conduct it in the interest of the public and shareholders. Contracts for sums above $10,000 are to be made only with the sanction of the Commissioners. The railroad companies are to pay a percentage to defray the expenses of the Board.

REVOLUTION.

PARIS TERROR STRICKEN.

Decisive Defeat of the Nationals.

Details of the Battle at Mendon.

Contest Exceedingly Bloody.

Generals Flourens and Duval Dead.

Nationals Defeated—Circular from Picard—Flourens and Duval Dead.

PARIS, April 4, via LONDON, 6 A. M., April 5.—It is rumored that the Nationals have sustained a decisive defeat. Forty thousand are marching before Issy and Clamart. The ramparts are strongly guarded. Mont Valerien is silent. The artillery duel between Issy and Versailles continues. The Nationals occupy the bridge of Neuilly. The Government troops are invisible.

The Paris Deputies to the Assembly had an interview to-day with some members of the Commune.

VERSAILLES, April 5.—Picard has issued the following circular to the Prefects: "The insurgents have met a decisive check. Our troops have captured a redoubt at Chatillon, with two thousand prisoners.

"Flourens and Duval are dead, and Henry is a prisoner. Twenty-two of the Communists have resigned, and Assy has been imprisoned by his own followers. The Government is happy to inform you of this condition of affairs, which it has expected."

A Red Republican proclamation, dated at the Tuilleries, strongly condemns the conduct of the Versailles government in attacking Paris.

Details of the Battle Before Mendon—Reign of Terror in Paris.

LONDON, April 15.—The following details were received: Gen. Bergeret is commanding the right wing of the Communists, with Gen. Flourens in the rear as support. Gen. Duval commanded the center and Gen. Endes the left wing. The left center suffered more heavily in the engagement than the right, but were protected in their retreat by the fire of the forts held by the Communists.

The Nationals were badly organized, and having but a limited supply, soon were out of ammunition. Many of them tried to return to Paris, but found the gates shut, and men who were posted on ramparts threatened to shoot them if they attempted to re-enter the city.

The contest at Mendon was exceedingly bloody. The batteries were manned by artillerists from Versailles. The army was pronounced equal in spirit and effect to the Germans at the bombardment of Paris. A dispatch from Versailles says the Government is disposed to show the greatest kindness and humanity to the insurgents.

LONDON, April 5.—The *Times'* special, dated at Versailles, states that fifteen hundred insurgents have been taken prisoners.

Paris is in a state of consternation. The people of Versailles are greatly irritated against the insurgents.

The *Telegraph's* correspondent says the First Prussian Army Corps has been ordered to hold itself ready to march to Paris.

The reign of terror continues within the city.

Dr. Jno. Swinburne, of the American Ambulance Corps, is seriously ill.

The *Daily News* says that the Nationals attacked the Government troops near Mendon, and suffered a complete rout.

Garibaldi declines the command of the insurgents.

It is announced that twenty thousand Nationals have entered Versailles. The report is considered doubtful, as the effective force of the Communists is one hundred and twenty thousand men and two hundred guns.

General Endes is reported wounded.

All Quiet in Paris.

LONDON, April 5.—A dispatch from Paris says the fighting continued until after six o'clock on the evening of the 4th. It is said the Nationals have fortified Moulen and St. Pierre. Gen. Lullier is reported to have escaped from the custody of the Central Commission.

The Paris boulevards are crowded with people, and present an animated appearance. The cafes are open, and omnibusses running, though the shops are all closed. The excitement is intense, but the city is quiet. All foreigners have hoisted the flags of their respective countries.

A dispatch from Marseilles, 5th, says the insurgents in the city are mainly Garibaldians and have nearly all been arrested.

The Communist Forces Rally—A Desperate Conflict Expected.

Special to the World.

VERSAILLES, April 5.—Notwithstanding their defeat, the Communist have rallied all their forces in Paris and a desperate conflict will take place before the government troops enter the capital.

The Commune has ordered all citizens between seventeen and thirty-five years of age to enter the ranks, and this decree is enforced with great rigor.

M. Assy, Blanqui and Gambou, having incurred the suspicion of their colleagues, have been arrested, and are in danger of execution. Prince Joinville has fled to London.

Archbishop of Paris Arrested by the Commune.

LONDON, April 5, 9:30 P. M.—The Archbishop of Paris has been arrested by the Commune on a charge of conspiracy against the safety of the State. At last advices from Paris cannonading continued.

Bismarck's Opinion of the Insurrection—The Reds Simply Rioters.

NEW YORK, March 31.—A London newspaper correspondent has obtained an interview with Bismarck, in which the state of affairs in Paris was discussed. After a courteous reception and some preliminary conversation, during which the Prince expressed his appreciation of the good sense and consistency displayed by the people and the Government of the United States during the war, he proceeded fully to explain the position that Germany takes in the domestic difficulties of France, which was in substance that, he denied that Germany had sent a message to the Reds, declaring she would not interfere, but would maintain friendly relations, and added, "there is a mistaken idea prevailing in England with regard to the position of Germany towards the rioters in Paris. In consequence of the wrong translation of the letter of General Schlotheim, the Germans have said that so long as the Germans were not interfered with their passive attitude would be observed. This was made to read "friendly attitude," a very different thing. There have only been three telegrams sent from Germany relating to the riots, and two of them were simply of a military character. One of these, my own, addressed to Favre, was also misinterpreted. In short, Germany will never interfere with the internal affairs of France, but all parties must respect and observe the peace stipulations to the letter, and if, in order to do this legitimately the French Government appeals for aid, Germany will probably extend it to a certain degree. [illegible] the government of France to enforce law and order by relaxing the strict regulations of the peace preliminaries; further than this Germany will be passive. Germany will afford facilities for the concentrating of the government troops, and if necessary give the assistance in suppressing the Commune in Paris. He declares the regular government is the only one competent to assure Germany of the payment of the promised indemnity, and hence he means to support it. He recognizes the Reds as simply rioters, and says that so soon as the insurgents transgress the terms of the conventions concluded with the legitimate government of France, the Germans will treat them as rioters, and disperse them by force of arms; but so long as they do not transgress these stipulations they will be let alone."

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 31, 1871.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Apportionment Bill—The Dead Lock.

The House devoted its whole time to the Republican Apportionment bill, which passed finally by a party vote, and will go to the Senate as reported by the House Committee on apportionment without amendment. The Democrats alleged openly that the Senate would refuse to adjourn till a satisfactory bill was passed. The Republicans, in response, asserted that they would carry a bill fair to them or be satisfied at the next election with the apportionment of 1864. The Senate and House are certainly at a dead lock on this question.

The House adjourned till Tuesday morning.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 4, 1871.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Graham—Authorizing the authorities of Sharpsburg to build sewers, &c., and assess a general and special tax to pay therefor.

By Mr. Anderson—Supplement for the Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railway, which authorizes viewers to fix compensation for property taken by the company.

Mr. Osterhout introduced a resolution discharging the Finance Committee from the joint resolution for final adjournment, moving the consideration of the same. Voted down.

The Treasury Balance.

Mr. Billingfelt's resolution, introduced last week, calling for a communication from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund as to the disposition of the balance in the Treasury, came up and was discussed at considerable length. The discussion developed the fact that the State war loan of three millions, maturing on the 1st of August, 1871, was sufficien to exhaust the funds in the Treasury. Pending a motion to refer to the Finance Committee with instructions to report the necessary legislation, the Senate adjourned.

Tax on Bequests Removed.

The Senate in the forenoon passed Mr. Connell's bill repealing the collateral inheritance tax on bequests to religious, charitable and educational institutions.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Connecticut Election.

The House spent all the morning discussing the resolution on the Connecticut election, which passed by a party vote.

Public Printing.

The joint convention on public printing met at twelve o'clock, and the following sealed bids were opened: John C. Barr, of Pittsburgh, thirty-seven per cent. below the rates of law; B. F. Myers & Co., Harrisburg, two per cent.; Wylie & Greist, Lancaster, thirty-one and a half per cent.; J. W. Jones, Harrisburg, forty per cent.; Benjamin Singerly, forty-one and one-quarter per cent.; George Bergner, thirty-seven per cent. Benjamin Singerly being the lowest bidder, received the contract, with sureties of Jas. Kelley and David R. Kerr, approved by Judge Sterrett.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 5, 1871.

SENATE.

Mr. Anderson introduced a bill extending the act consolidating the Ffith and Tentn wards, Pittsburgh, for educational purposes, for five years.

Mr. Billingfelt's treasury inquiry resolution was referred to the Finance Committee.

In the afternoon Mr. Davis presented a voluminous final report from the Judiciary General Committee on the coal investigation, amounting substantially to an assertion of a want of power in the premises, throwing the responsibility upon the State authorities to resort to the courts through their law officer. The report, however, does not find that any railroad company exceeded its chartered rights. The miners are not referred to. Mr. White said he had not signed the report, dissented from it, and would present a minority report.

Amendments to the apportionment bill from the House were non-concurred in.

The new school bill from the House was defeated.

The bill giving courts power to increase the width of State roads to fifty feet was passed.

The bituminous coal bill was again postponed.

The Constitutional Convention bill was made the special order for Tuesday after orders are gone through with.

The bill authorizing Courts of Common Pleas to empower school directors to borrow money was passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The house occupied all day in discussion of the Democratic motion to reconsider the Republican resolution, passed yesterday, congratulating the country on the Connecticut election. Both Houses adjourn to-morrow till Tuesday afternoon.

THE WEST INDIES.

Affairs at Caraccas—Cabral's Army Defeated by Baez—Anxiety to Have the Annexation Question Settled—Great Excitement in Hayti.

CARACCAS, March 25.—The country is quiet. The political prisoners belonging to the fallen party have been released. Business is improving. Gen. Ragas, accused of conspiracy against the Government, has been imprisoned. General Quesada, with a party of Cubans is still in Caraccas.

ST. THOMAS, April 1.—News has been received of the defeat of Cabral's army by Baez near Ozon. It is reported that Luperon's army is making progress on the Northern provinces. The country is anxious to see the annexation question settled.

HAVANA, April 5.—Advices from Hayti state that there is great excitement over the annexation question. Other parts of the republic are quiet.

SAN DOMINGO.

Report of the Commissioners.

Message of the President Transmitting It to Congress—He Recommends that No Action be Taken Upon the Subject at the Present Session of Congress.

The President's Message.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The following is the President's message transmitting the report of the San Domingo Commissioners:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have the honor to submit herewith to the two Houses of Congress the report of the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of a joint resolution approved January 12th, 1871. It will be observed that this report more than sustains all that I have heretofore said in regard to the productiveness and healthfulness of the Republic of San Domingo, the unanimity of the people for annexation to the United States, and their peaceable character.

It is due to the public, as it certainly is to myself, that I should here give all the circumstances which first led to the negotiation of the treaty for the annexation of the Republic of San Domingo to the United States. When I accepted the arduous and responsible position which I now hold, I did not dream of instituting any steps for the acquisition of insular possessions. I believed, however, that our institutions were broad enough to extend over the entire continent as rapidly as other peoples might desire to bring themselves under our protection. I believed further that we should not permit any independent government within the limits of North America to pass from a condition of independence to one of ownership or protection under an European power. Soon after my inauguration as President, I was waited upon by an agent of President Baez, with a proposition to annex the Republic of San Domingo to the United States. This gentleman represented the capacity of the island, the desire of the people and their character and habits about as they have been described by the Commissioners whose report accompanies this message. He stated further that being weak in numbers and poor in purse, they were not capable of developing their great resources; that the people had no incentive to industry on account of a lack of protection for their accumulations, and that if not accepted by the United States with institutions which they loved above those of any other nation, they would be compelled to seek protection elsewhere. To these statements I made no reply, and gave no indications of what I thought of the proposition. In the course of time I was waited upon by a second gentleman from San Domingo, who made the same representations, and who was received in like manner.

In view of the facts which had been laid before me, and with an earnest desire to maintain the Monroe doctrine, I believed that I would be derelict in my duty if I did not take measures to ascertain the exact wish of the government and inhabitants of the Republic of San Domingo in regard to annexation, and communicate the information to the people of the United States. Under attending circumstances I feel that if I turned a deaf ear to the appeal, I might in future be justly charged with a flagrant neglect of public interests, and an utter disregard of the welfare of a down-trodden race praying for the blessings of a free and strong government and for protection in the enjoyment of the fruits of their own industry.

Those opponents to annexation who have heretofore professed to be pre-eminently the friends of the rights of man I believed would be my most violent assailants if I neglected so clear a duty. Accordingly, after having appointed Commissioners to visit the island who declined on account of sickness, I selected a second gentleman, in whose capacity, judgment and integrity I had and have yet the most unbounded confidence. He visited San Domingo, not to secure or foster annexation, but unprejudiced and unbiased to learn facts about the Government, people and resources of that republic. He went certainly as well prepared to make an unfavorable report as a favorable one, if the facts warranted it. His report fully corroborate the views of the previous Commissioners, and upon its receipt I felt that a sense of duty and due regard for our great national interests required me to negotiate a treaty for the acquisition of the Republic of San Domingo. As soon as it became publicly known that such a treaty had been negotiated, the attention of the country was occupied with allegations calculated to prejudice the merits of the case, and with aspersions upon those whose duty had connected them with it. Amidst the public excitement thus created, the treaty failed to receive the requisite two-thirds vote in the Senate, and was rejected. But whether the action of that body was based wholly upon the merits of the treaty, or might not have been in some degree influenced by such unfounded allegations, could not be known by the people, because the debates of the Senate in secret session are not published.

Under these circumstances I deemed it due to the office which I hold, and due to the character of the agents who had been charged with the investigation, that such proceedings should be had as would enable the people to know the truth. A Commission was therefore constituted, under authority of Congress, consisting of gentlemen selected with special reference to their high character and capacity for the laborious work entrusted to them, who were instructed to visit the spot and report upon the facts. Other eminent citizens were requested to accompany the Commission, in order that the people might have the benefit of their views. Students of science and correspondents of the press, without regard to political opinions, were invited to join the expedition, and their numbers were limited only by the capacity of the vessel.

The mere rejection by the Senate of a treaty negotiated by the President only indicates a difference of opinion of the Government, without touching the character or wounding the pride of either. But when such rejection takes place simultaneously with charges openly made of corruption on the part of the President or those employed by him, the case is different. Indeed, in such a case, the honor of the nation demands an investigation. This has been accomplished by the report of the Commissioners herewith transmitted, which fully vindicates the purity of the motives and action of those who represented the United States in the negotiations.

And now my task is finished, and with it ends all personal solicitude upon the subject. My duty being done, yours begins, and I gladly hand over the whole matter to the judgment of the American people and their representatives in Congress assembled. The facts will now be spread before the country, and a decision rendered by that tribunal whose convictions so seldom err, and against whose will I have no policy to enforce. My opinion remains unchanged—indeed, it is confirmed by the report that the interests of our country and San Domingo alike invite the annexation of the Republic. In view of the difference of opinion upon this subject, I suggest that no action be taken at the present session, beyond printing and general dissemination of the report. Before the next session of Congress the people may have considered the subject and formed an intelligent opinion concerning it, to which opinion, deliberately made up, it will be the duty of every Department of the Government to give heed, and no one will more cheerfully conform to it than myself. It is not only the theory of our constitution that the will of the people, constitutionally expressed, is the supreme law, but I have ever believed that all men are wiser than any one man, and if the people, upon the full presentation of the facts, shall decide that the annexation of the Republic is not desirable, every department of the Government should acquiesce in that decision.

In again submitting to Congress a subject upon which public sentiment has been divided, and which has been made the occasion of acrimonious debates in Congress, as well as unjust aspersions elsewhere, I may, I trust, be indulged in the single remark, that no man can hope to perform duties so delicate and responsible as pertain to the Presidential office, without sometimes incurring the hostility of those who deem their opinions and wishes treated with insufficient consideration; and he who undertakes to conduct the affairs of a great Government as a faithful public servant, if sustained by the approval of his own conscience, may rely with confidence upon the candor and intelligence of a free people, whose best interests he has striven to subserve, and can bear with patience the censure of disappointed men.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 5, 1871.

THE REPORT.

Following is the report: The Commissioners' report opens by giving the resolution under which the Commission of Inquiry was appointed. In accordance with the resolution the Commissioners proceeded to the island of San Domingo. They traversed the Dominican republic from end to end in several directions, either by agents or in person, one Commissioner crossing it from south to north, and another from east to west. They spent several weeks at the capital in daily conference with the President and chief officers of the government, in examining the official records, and as at all other places, in constant intercourse with the people, and taking testimony of witnesses. They visited the vicinity of the western border of the country where it was reported that there were disturbances, and remained a week at the capital of the neighboring republic of Hayti, where some supplementary investigations were made.

Political State and Condition and Form of Government.

The present Government of the Dominican Republic is in theory a Constitutional Republic. According to its constitution the Government is divided into three branches—Executive, Legislative and Judicial. The first consists of a President and Vice President, elected by an Electoral College for a term of six years, with a difference of three years in the time of their election. Both President and Vice President are ineligible to the Presidency during the following term. The President appoints a Council of State, consisting of a Minister of Public Instruction, Interior, Police and Agriculture, of Public Works, Commerce, War and Marine. On one of these four ministers the duties of Minister of Foreign Relations devolves at the will of the President. The legislative branch of the government consists of a Senate, Senado Consulto, elected by primary assemblies, and has two members for the city of San Domingo, two for Santiago, and one for each of the other provinces and districts—nine members in all. These hold office six years, and may be re-elected. Each province and district has a government, and each parish and military post has a commandant, nominated by the executive and responsible to him. The towns are governed by aguntamiatos, or councils, elected by primary assemblies for three years. The judiciary consists of the Supreme Court, whose seat is at the capital, with a President, four ministers and one Attorney General, who are chosen by the Senate from nominations made by the electoral college, and who hold office five years. In every province and district there is a Court of First Instance, sitting in the respective capitals, consisting of a Judge, Prosecuting and Attorney General, all nominated by the executive and holding office five years. It was found that this court had in many parts of the republic fallen into disuse. Finally, each town and parish or commune has an Alcalde, appointed by the executives and holding office at his pleasure, and corresponding to our Justice of the Peace. In this latter case the practice is certainly far better than the theory. In all parts of the republic it was found that the Alcaldes held office virtually during good behavior, and not one was found whose character did not inspire respect.

Condition of the Country.

The Commissioners found the Government organized and in complete operation in all its departments, exercising every function of legitimate government, with General Buenaventura Baez as Chief Magistrate in full and peacable possession of all parts of the republic except on the Haytien border, which is disturbed by insurrectionary leaders aided by the Haytiens and political intriguers. These are incited to be extraordinary active at this time by fears of annexation to the United States. From all that the Commissioners could ascertain, President Baez has the respect of the great majority of the Dominican people for his administrative abilities and the strong attachment of many leading men, who regard him as the only statesman among them who can hold the nation against domestic factions and foreign foes. In the year 1848, after five years of anarchy consequent upon the expulsion of the Haytien power, General Baez was regularly elected President of the Republic. It appears that he was chosen as the man who by his education, fortune and public services, would be most likely to secure the general confidence and heal the wounds inflicted by civil and foreign wars. In one of the delegations of leading citizens who tendered to him the chief magistracy was General Cabral. There is audible testimony to the fact that under him, despite the difficulties that have beset him, the Republic has enjoyed as much liberty as any of his predecessors dared allow, and more tranquility than they know how to give—nor do the Commission find that there is any opponent to the present administration of that Republic who has now or whoever has had any claim to the Chief Magistracy by a title superior to that of the present incumbent. Whatever technical defects there might have been in his original title to the office, it was confirmed by the national convention and ratified by the assent and support of the people. The frequency of civil commotions during a long period, and consequent insecurity of property have paralyzed industry, discouraged accumulation, and so impoverished the country that for the last two years financial resources of the Government, as its officers informed us, have been inadequate to pay expenses.

The insurrections which still exist are headed by Cabral and Luperon. The former of these is universally conceded to be more important, but neither has a distinct flag or a regularly organized army. The Commissioners find that Cabral does not claim to be the legal head of the Republic; that he does not claim to represent the principal constitutional or legal authority and order, is shown by the fact that in his proclamation, and in a communication to the Commission, he styles himself chief of the revolution, and the journal pretending to emanate from him at San Juan, but well understood to be printed at the Haytien capital, is styled the *Bulletin of the Revolution*. As to Luperon, the testimony both at Cibro and on the coast is that he is simply a bandit, stained with crimes. He has not, so far as could be learned, distinguished himself in any regular manner, his main exploits being in sundry robberies and piratical operations on the coast—the latter by means of a steamer furnished him by the insurrection brokers on a neighboring island. The disturbance of which Cabral is the head, has its seat in the western part of the Republic, on the Haytien frontier. The force immediately at Cabral's command does not exceed a few hundred men, who in case of emergency, force into their service all the male population upon whom they can lay their hands. It has been claimed that he has controlled the port of Barahona, and received supplies through it, but this certainly is no longer the case. On the other hand, it is charged by the present Dominican government that he has received supplies through Hayti, and that Haytien soldiers and arms have been at his disposal. The Commissioners obtained evidence of this fact from many sources. They also examined Haytien prisoners, speaking only the language of the Haytiens, and having in their hands muskets bearing the Haytien stamp. The Commissioners believe that had the revolutionists wielded only their own forces and resources, they would long ago have been put down. Their whole importance is derived from the help of the foreign intriguers and from the fact that behind them stands the Haytien nation, which has never relaxed in its aggressive policy, and at whose head is a President elevated by a bloody insurrection involving the murder of his predecessor, binds Haytien aggressions. Other causes aggravate the difficulties of the Dominican Republic. Among them are provincial jealousy between the north and south sides of the island, a number of military chiefs leading small clans in various districts, and the convenience neighboring islands afford for revolutionist and insurrectionary operations. All these difficulties the Commissioners believe would disappear should the Dominican Republic be effectually protected by connection with a strong government. Native local self government in the island has been greatly obstructed by internal difficulties and disturbances, yet many town councils still preserve efficient existence, and are composed of members of good character and ability.

The Spanish occupation of the island in 1861 was found to have been consummated by fraud, and most unsatisfactory and oppressive in results, civil and religious, threatening danger to the Masonic fraternity, a large and influential order in the island, and the re-establishment of slavery either by importation or reduction of the inhabitants to bondage. The people revolted and drove the Spanish into the strongholds on the coast, where the soldiers died by wholesale of malignant fevers, engendered in the close and filthy barracks, devoid of all sanitary appliances. Of the Spanish losses no exact date could be obtained. The best opinion seemed to be that the Spaniards sent in all about 35,000 troops, of whom between 6,000 and 8,000 were lost by desertion and other causes. Although bitterly disappointed in the results of Spanish annexation, the people, who were soon involved in new revolutions, ceased not to look abroad in the hope of relief. To the surprise of the Commission, in almost all parts of the country, even the remotest, the people were found to be familiar with the question of annexation to the United States, and have discussed it among themselves with intelligence. All classes in all parts of the Republic were consulted; magistrates and ecclesiastics of every grade, official, civil and military; citizens of all professions and occupations, in town and country, and everywhere there was a general agreement in the declaration that their only hope of permanent peace and prosperity is in annexation to and becoming part of the people of the United States. They generally declared their belief that the strong arm of this Republic, taking them under protection as part of the nation, would at once end the efforts and hopes of every seditious revolutionary leader and establish law, order and prosperity.

The incorporation into the public sentiment of a feeling strongly favorable to annexation to the United States in preference to any other power, is partially due to the presence in various parts of the country of small colonies of colored people formerly from the United States.

The Commissioners entirely discredit the reports that annexation would be resisted by desperate measures in any part of the island, and cite at length their own experience and entire immunity from harm of every kind while on the island as evidence of the correctness of their conclusion. The people of San Domingo are of mixed blood, honest, temperate, inoffensive, destitute of prejudice of class or color, pauperism, beggary and high crimes being practically unknown. Among the popular vices is petty gambling, which is extensively indulged in by the Spanish portion of the population. All are Roman Catholics, except the American emigrants, who are Methodists and Baptists, though no intolerance or religious persecution can be discovered. The people generally own the lands which they cultivate, though agricultural operations are limited by the lack of a market and frequent political disturbances. Though the Dominicans are not averse to work when sure of reasonable reward, labor is in abundant supply at ten dollars or less per month. Few schools exist, and the people are generally uneducated, though the Commissioners believe every opportunity for education would be eagerly improved, the Dominicans being possessed of proverbial shrewdness and much native ability. Only one small and poorly equipped printing office exists in the Republic.

The General Political Capacity of the People

Is regarded favorably, there having been for years neither slavery nor caste to deprive them of manliness. The courage and devotion wasted in insurrection abundantly prove their capacity for self-government, and regular political action.

Population.

The Commissioners estimate the actual population of the republic at 150,000, more than nineteen-twentieths being native Dominicans. White blood preponderates largely, the majority being much nearer white than black.

The Resources of the Country

Are vast and various, and products may be increased with scarcely any other limit than the labor expended upon them. There is evidence of mineral wealth in several parts of the island. The geologists of the expedition report the existence of ores of iron, copper and gold, with deposits of lignite, rock salt and petroleum. Iron ore is abundant, easy of access, and will doubtless be made available for the cheap production of pig iron. The copper ores are of excellent quality, and are accessible, but have been opened to a slight extent. The reported coal at Samana peninsula and in the neighborhood of Puerto Plata was examined and found to be lignite, of little value as compared with Pennsylvania or English coal. The gold region is extensive, and though worked anciently, is at present but little known. It invites patient exploration by practical miners. The salt deposits in the mountains near Neyba are believed to be extensive and valuable. The salt can be quarried out in large transparent blocks, and a chemical analysis made for the Commissioners shows it to be of sufficient purity for commercial purposes.

Summarily and practically viewed for agricultural purposes, there are five classes of lands in Santo Domingo, viz: First, mountains slopes and valleys. These are uniformly rich and productive, except in limited regions, where rain is deficient, as on the southern slope of the coast range northeast of Monte Christi. Second, the extensive region of lands lying north and south of San Domingo city, south of the Cebra range. This is all admirable pasture llanos, a large portion of it is capable of profitable cultivation. It is intersected by wooded valleys and groves containing much excellent timber. Third, the rolling plain of Vega, which is generally wooded, and is the finest body of agricultural ground on the island. Fourth, the doglands, like a portion of the plain of Azua and valley of the Yagni, where rain is partly or wholly wanting from topographical causes. These lands can be made fertile by artificial irrigation. Fifth, the red lands, mostly along the coast, underlaid by coralline limestone. These are wholly covered with timber. They are not generally very rich or deep, but are susceptible of profitable cultivation. The vicinity of Santo Domingo city is a fair average specimen of this class of soils. Hardly any portion of the island is not capable of cultivation, and taken as a whole it is one of the most fertile regions on the face of the earth. The agricultural products include all tropical fruits and vegetables, as well as commercial staples. Sugar cane is grown to perfection on the low lands, and the yield is much greater than in the island of Jamaica, even though added by artificial irrigation, and fifteen annual cuttings from the original root may be had. The abundance of fuel gives San Domingo the additional advantage over neighboring islands in this branch of industry. The mountain regions are especially adapted to the culture of coffee and cocoa and valuable fibrous plants. The product of wax and honey is surprisingly large, thousands of hives of honey being destroyed for the sake of the wax alone. Wild ginger and indigo grow everywhere in the greatest profusion, and cotton is raised near Azua. Cinchona is successfully raised in the higher mountains, and many vegetables and fruits of the temperate zone are also produced in abundance. The country is everywhere adapted to the cultivation of tobacco, and three crops of Indian corn are raised annually, though the most valuable natural grass is a typical of rice. More than forty distinct varieties of tropical fruits were found growing wild. The grasses of San Domingo furnish abundant forage of the best quality. Immense herds of cattle feed on the great savannas, and though they were multiplied ten fold, could not exhaust the abundant pasturage. They can be bought for a cent a pound on the hoof. Goats abound in the more arid districts, and in the forests swine thrive in great numbers. Sheep are very few, poultry plentiful, wild guinea fowl being seen in many parts of the island. Horses are raised in great numbers and only marauding expeditions have prevented the great development of the business of stock raising. One of the most remarkable agricultural features of San Domingo is the diversity of natural growths in different localities, which will give rise to extensive internal commerce. Insects and noxious reptiles are not found more abundant than in the interior of our old States. In forest productions there is an astonishing variety, including the choicest cabinet woods, oak, pitch pine, lignumvitæ and an immense stock of medical and commercial woods, many houses being built of mahogany. The fisheries, once flourishing, have during latter years fallen to neglect. At an earlier period in the history of the island more attention was paid to marine resources, and tunny fishery was carried on around all the shores of the island, supplying the home want for salt fish, and allowing an export to other countries. Both the surrounding seas and rivers are well stocked with fishes of many kinds. The black fish or grampus, a small member of the whale family, is somewhat abundant on the northern shore, where several score are caught every year, and their blubber tried down for oil. The turtle, both of the green edible species and hamsbill, are abundant in the deep sea, a few miles from land.

Health of the Island.

San Domingo, according to all testimony, is generally a healthy country, especially in the interior, among the mountains, where white men labor safely and successfully. The acclimations of strangers presents no greater obstacles to immigration than in several of our new States. The eastern portion of the island is constantly swept by trade winds, and is therefore much more healthy than Coyti, to which the ravages of the yellow fever are chiefly confined. The losses of the Spanish from illness were largely due to a lack of sanitary care, and the Commissioners are satisfied that their losses have been largely exaggerated. The Commissioners have given special attention to the matter of health, and besides getting information from other quarters, they have charged two medical gentlemen to report specially upon it, and their reports are applauded. Their conclusion is this: The popular idea that Dominican territory is particularly unhealthy, and that persons visiting it are peculiarly liable to yellow fever, is entirely erroneous. The average general health and longevity is quite equal to and probably greater than the United States as a whole. Immigrants are not liable to any more disturbance of general health than persons who pass from old to the new States of the United States, and serving upon the sea coast. The process is so simple as to escape notice. Taking the year through, as much agricultural work can be done without affecting the health as can be done in our Middle and Western States, and with greater results. Persons in all circumstances can here, by selecting their locality, enjoy a delicious climate and abundance of fruit with a far less liability to diseases of the lungs, to scarlet fevers and other fearful epidemics, and without any liability to yellow fever. The Commission, its attaches and gentlemen of the press numbered thirty-two; the officers and crew of the frigate numbered 496. This company of 528 sojourned in the harbors supposed to be the most unhealthy parts of the country, or in the interior of the island, about two months. Few or any had been acclimated, nevertheless there was but one case of mortal disease, and that from causes unaccounted with climate. There were no cases of malignant fever, and none of severe sickness among them. The steamer Nantasket, with the full complement of officers and seamen, has been in the harbor of the island for about fifteen months, and has not had a single case of yellow fever.

Earthquakes have done no serious damage on that island since 1846, and although slight shocks occur almost every year, are so inconsiderable that scarce one in a dozen of the inhabitants are aware of them. Hurricanes are not unfrequent, and are sometimes attended with considerable damage.

Rivers and Bays.

The island has several rivers navigable for a short distance into the interior, while the three great bays of Samana, Acoa and Maizanilla admit vessels of the largest draft, though only the first has any importance in a military point of view. The Commissioners state the advantages of the acquisitton of Samana Bay will be a powerful military and naval station, and doubtless estimate the growth of an important city, the portion of the water front which has already been required by the citizens of the United States being but a small part of what would be occupied by the site of a great commercial city. Inland communication by water and rail would be easy, and the future of Samana Bay under the authority of the United States could not fail to be of national importance.

The Debt.

The following statement exhibits briefly the result of the inquiries as to the debt of the Government and its obligations, whether funded and ascertained and admitted or unadjusted, under discussion, unpaid salaries $600,000; bonds and Treasury notes $9,533,436 34; debts and loans $494,430 21; obligations of Cabral $221,845 77; National Bank notes countersigned, $413,000; interest bearing loans, $293,511 23; loans without interest, $20,223 20; debt of 1859, $50,000; pending claims, $204,000; pending claims in francs, 13,671,940, or 2,734,400; sum total of debt and claims, $1,565,831 59. Deposits, $13,243; additional entrance fees, $1,400; total, 1,728,605 59. second, direct and indirect taxes; registry and mortages, $2,147 06½; license, $12,721 86½; stamped paper, $18,574 50; postage stamps, $1,083 69; postal income, $929 42½; total, $35,466 55; third, public property sales and rents, $15,000; fourth, sundries, $8,462 62½; total $772,684 75½.

The following statement of receipts for 1870 is here presented, in order to give, as far as possible, a complete view of the financial condition of the Dominican Republic: Resume of the income of the Government for 1870: First, Customs receipts, tonnage, 2,730,660; entrance fees, $147,995; light houses, $67,901; anchorage, $196,995; pilotage, $142,927; lighterage, $21,800; interpreter, $646 96; signal men, $59,416; quarantine, $43,016; wharfage, $679,338; recargo municipal, 110,536; recargo for steamer, $588,614; water, $24,100; impost dues, $691,393 64; export dues, $71,419 20; coast fees, $7,511 11.

The Commissioners believe that the statement of the public debt given above includes all the indebtedness or obligations for which the Dominican Republic is in any degree liable, as well that which it considers valid and binding, as that which it regards as unfounded or overstated by the claimants. Throughout the inquiry it was urged upon the Dominican authorities that every claim known to exist, of whatever character, should be exhibited to the Commission, whose object was not to determine the precise amount that was justly due and binding, but to get at the bottom and find the utmost limit of their obligations, setting forth everything for which the Government could under any circumstances be made liable. The above account contains much that the Dominican Government believes to be partially or wholly groundless, and some which upon inspection will appear questionable. Among the pending claims is one of President Baez for the destruction of property. It is alleged by the claimant that the Spanish Government recognized this claim as valid, and ordered an examination to fix the amount, but the Commission cannot understand how this claim could be valid against the Dominican Government.

A question has been raised in our country whether the government and people, the Dominican Republic, having once been under the rule of the Haytiens, might not be liable for a portion of the indemnity exacted for France from Hayti, for the estates of French families which had been confiscated by the Haytiens during the revolution of 1791. The Commission made inquiries on the subject of the Dominican Government, and in Hayti, and they could not learn that the Haytien Government had ever made this claim upon the Dominican Republic, and they think that if made it would be wholly without foundation.

The Commissioners were informed by the Dominican authorities that the present administration of the government has had no diplomatic representatives or made treaties or engagements with any other government except the United States. An enumeration of the treaties made during the previous history of the republic with France, Great Britain and other powers will be found in Ex. Doc. 17 Forty-first Congress, second session. They are mostly treaties of navigation and commerce, and contain no unusual provision requiring notice here.

The extent of undisputed Dominican territory is 22,212 square miles, the portion of which has been formerly involved in dispute with Hayti being about 1,000 square miles. The Commissioners were not unmindful of the various rumors which had been circulated on divers occasions that concessions or grants of land were made to officials of the Government of the United States what the treaty of annexation was negotiated in 1869. No pains were spared to ascertain the exact truth on this subject. In addition to an examination of all grants from the Government of the Republic, the Commission further carried their researches to all municipal grants by the town of Samana, where rumor had located the supposed grants. The officers of the municipality and the records were carefully examined; inquiry was also made of the authorities of the city of Santo Domingo. After this investigation the Commission can declare without hesitation that there was no particle of evidence, or color of evidence, for these charges. Dominicans repeat their willingness to be annexed on the terms of the treaty of 1869, asking in addition the payment of rent for Samana Bay during the two years negotiations have been pending. They are also willing to appropriate one-fifth of the public lands for schools, providing the United States will appropriate $200,000 for the establishment of an agricultural and scientific college.

In relation to Dominican independence the Commissioners say there is but one chance for that Republic ever to receive its independence, to become after a proper period of probation one of a union of States, the freedom and substantial independence of each being guaranteed by the strength of all. It is beyond the province of the Commissioners under the resolution of Congress to recommend that such a course be adopted, or abstained from. They simply state as their belief, founded upon the observations they could make, and of the facts they could learn, that this is the only way in which Dominican independence can be secured, and that if it be judged best not to adopt that course, even the present shadow of independence will be taken away. The Dominican territory is one of the fairest and richest on earth. Unless some such means as above mentioned are resorted to, it is to lie exhausted and helpless until some strong nation shall seize and hold it in colonial subjection. The commercial relations of the Dominican part of the island present one indication not to be passed without notice.

The most important commerce of the island by far, the tobacco trade, is carried on by Germans, and is with the principal seaport of the new German Empire. To such an extent has this tendency developed itself that this trade is rapidly becoming a German monopoly. The Commissioners found the number of German subjects in important business operations and agencies on the north side of the island to exceed those of any other foreign power, and their influence is extending rapidly up into the great central district.

The influence which San Domingo, under a stable Government, would exercise upon the institution of slavery has not escaped attention. Geographically it lies between the two last strongholds of slavery in North America—Cuba on the west and Porto Rico on the east. From the present impotency of its government it exercises little influence, but the inhabitants are earnestly opposed to slavery, and under more favorable circumstances their moral influence would be felt in the neighboring islands. It would be all on the side of freedom. Nor would that influence be merely moral. Commercial influences would work in the same direction, Santo Domingo is capable of supporting millions of people. Land is cheap; in fertility it certainly equals and probably surpasses the neighboring isles, and it is even better suited to the production of sugar and coffee. It could supply the whole market of the United States with these great West India staples. During the year above mentioned seventeen per cent. of all the imports of the United States were the productions of slave labor. This trade is the main support which the slave system now has. With liberty, order, free labor and the immigration which would be attracted by these, with a vast advantage in the West India trade, arising from the fact that any duties laid by the United States on West India productions for revenue would be a discrimination against slave products, and would inure to the protection of Dominican free labor, it is not too much to expect that Santo Domingo might be developed into a powerful State, which, by the inevitable laws of trade, would make slave labor in the neighboring Islands unprofitable, and by the spread of its ideas render the whole slave and caste system odious. The Commissioners of course felt a deep interest in the experiment of self-government, which the blacks are trying in Hayti. They stated to the President of the Republic that they should be glad to be put in the way of ascertaining what were the claims of Hayti upon San Domingo, and what were the views and wishes of the Haytien people with respect to any changes that might be brought about in the neighboring Republic; but they received no encouragement to pursue their inquiries. They asked verbally and through our Minister in writing, for permission to explore in the interior of the island, but this was met in a spirit equivalent to a refusal. They contented themselves, therefore, with taking such testimony and gathering such information upon matters bearing upon the question of annexation as they could obtain without giving official [illegible].

In reviewing the whole field of their investigations, looking to the interests of both divisions of the island, they are firmly persuaded that the annexation of San Domingo to the United States would be hardly less beneficial to the Haytian than to the Dominican people. This benefit would arise first from the example which would doubtless be afforded of a well regulated, orderly and prosperous State the great need of that part of the world, and—which it has as yet never seen. A second more direct benefit would arise from the equitable establishment of a boundary line between French and Spanish speaking natives upon that island, and its guarantee by a strong power. This would end the exhausting border warfare which has been one of the greatest curses of Hayti as well as Santo Domingo, and would enable both to devote their energies thenceforward to the education of their people and development of their resources.

Respectfully submitted.
B. F. WADE,
ANDREW D. WHITE,
L. G. HOWE.

To the President of the United States.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Queen of Sweden Dead.

STOCKHOLM, March 30.—The Queen of Sweden is dead.

New German Minister to the United States.

BERLIN, March 30.—Dr. De Schloezer, who has been the minister of the North German Confederation to Mexico for the past two years, will soon leave the Mexican capital for Washington, where he will succeed Baron Goralt as representative of the German Empire.

Proceedings of Parliament.

LONDON, March 30.—In the House of Commons to-night a petition was presented, bearing the signatures of 250,000 persons, asking the repeal of the contagious decease act. Mr. Simpsen, a member from Dewsbury, gave notice of a motion questioning the right of the House of Lords to regative a bill which has been passed by the House of Commons, and expressing the opinion that such action on the part of Lords is inconsistent with the system of representation by the people. Sir Chas. W. Dieke, member from Chelsea, in a speech of some length, denounced the action of Russia in repudiating the treaty of Paris of 1856, and also the tone of the dispatch of Prince Gortschakoff announcing the abandonment of the treaty. He blamed Earl Granville for consenting to reopen the Euxine question in the London Conference, and asserted that owing to collision between Russia and Prussia the result of the Conference was inevitable.

Marine News.

LONDON, March 30.—The steamship Deutschland, from New York, landed at Southampton, and the France, from New York, at Queenstown to-day.

The Markets.

LONDON, March 30, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 93 for money and 93¼ for account. Bonds firm; 5-20s of '62, 92¾; 65s 92; 67s, 91¾; 10-40s, 89.

LIVERPOOL, March 30.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 7¾d. Others unchanged.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

STATEMENT FOR MARCH.

Decrease During March $11,011,250—Decrease Since March 1st, 1869, $204,754,413.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Following is an abstract of the public debt statement for the month of March:

Bearing coin interest	$1,914,344,250
Accrued interest	50,469,826
Bearing currency interest	53,493,000
Interest	377,900
Matured debt not paid	3,162,502
Interest	514,942
Bearing no interest	421,700,525
Unclaimed Pacific Railroad interest	136,952
Total debt	$2,392,700,277
Interest	41,377,365
Total principal and interest	$2,434,076,643
Coin in the Treasury	105,697,800
Currency in the Treasury	118,686,946
Debt less amount in the Treasury	2,309,697,596
Decrease during March	11,011,250
Decrease since March 1, 1869	204,754,413

THE ELECTIONS.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The New Haven *Register*, Democratic, admits the election of Kellogg in the Second District, by sixty-six majority. This is an achivement of which Kellogg and the Republicans of his district may justly feel proud, as English receives about sixteen hundred majority in the district, and even Kellogg's best friends had little hopes of his success.

"EVENING POST" OFFICE, HARTFORD, CONN., April 5.—Our corrected returns give English five plurality. There are slight discrepancies in the votes of two or three towns, but giving English the benefit of all doubts he cannot have more than fifteen or twenty plurality, and there are scattering votes enough to overcome that and send the election to the Legislature. There is an alleged mistake of 24 in the count of Enfield, which, if corrected, will on our figures put Jewell 19 ahead. The official count alone will settle it beyond doubt.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—Nearly accurate returns from all parts of the city give Brown, Democrat, for Mayor 2,053 majority. The majorities for the other candidates on the ticket range from 1,375 to 3,325. F. W. Matthews, Democrat, for County Treasurer, probably has 3,000 majority. Wilson Prim, for Judge of the Criminal Court, had no opposition. Of the twelve aldermen elected ten are Democrats, who, with holding over will make the City Council a tie. The School Board will remain Republican. The total vote is less than twenty thousand out of the registration of twenty-eight thousand. The *Democrat* this morning attributes the defeat of the Republicans mainly to the apathy of the Germans, who largely refrained from voting, and adds, that altogether it has been a defeat. It is pleasing to know that in the heat of the canvass the Republicans have become so firmly welded together as to give an earnest of success to all future contests.

The Democrats of Sedalia, Missouri, elected their entire ticket yesterday by from seventy-five to one hundred majority. The Democrats of Clinton, Missouri, carried their election by three to one. The Democrats of Chillicothe carried their entire ticket. The Democratic majority in Springfield ranged from 125 to 200. The Democrats of Warrensburg, for the first time in ten years won a victory, by electing their entire ticket.

WASHINGTON.

Reception of the Message and Report

A Lively Time in the Senate—Decided Opposition to Further Debate on the San Domingo Question—Count Treilhard Insane, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30, 1871.

A Very Extraordinary Scene

Took place in the Senate to-day, between Garrett Davis and Ben. Butler, which while it lasted, created a profound sensation, especially in the galleries. Garrett had been speaking for some time upon Sherman's resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a Ku-Klux bill, and had worked himself up into considerable passion at what he considered the unjust charges of disorders made upon the South, when Ben. Butler came into the Senate. At this point Davis was facing his Democratic colleagues, and was apparently exhorting them. Butler, observing who was speaking, marched over in that direction and took a seat directly next to the Kentucky Senator: then, stretching his legs out, he wheeled his chair around, threw his head back and looked at Davis with an expression on his face of mingled insolence and contempt. The galleries, thinking it a mere piece of bravado, enjoyed the the thing hugely. Davis, whose back was still turned, had reached that point in his speech where he was claiming that the stories of Southern outrages were grossly exaggerated. "They are more," said he; "they are the vile inventions of unprincipled adventurerers and heartless scoundrels, made to continue their ill-gotten hold in political power; they are," and here, turning around in the warmth of his feeling, he beheld Butler almost at his very elbow, looking straight at him with a face immovable as stone. Davis immediately paused in his half finished sentence, placed both hands on his desk, and glared at Butler almost with the ferocity of a tiger. Butler returned the Kentuckian's look unflinchingly, only growing a trifle paler. This tableau continued for several moments, neither of the men changing his attitude a particle, while the galleries looked on in painful suspense, and surrounding Senators held their breaths and affected an unconcern which no one felt. Finally Garrett, drew himself up, thrust his clenched fist almost in Butler's face, and said, "here! here is the man. This is the class of men who concoct the stories of diabolical Southern outrages, and then asked for unlimited power to suppress them. Look at the scoundrel! here he is," and his excitement becoming too great for him, he sank back in his seat, while the Speaker promptly suppressed some threatening demonstrations which were attempted in the galleries. It being one of those things where interference was a very delicate matter, no one had attempted anything of the kind thus far, and those present breathed more freely when Garrett dropped into his seat. Still Butler never budged nor altered the expression of his face, although a thousand eyes were turned upon him. Garrett was no sooner in his chair than he wheeled it around and commenced to draw it up by sharp jerks in the direction of Butler, until the distance between them was almost imperceptible, when he burst out again with "Oh, you scoundrel! you rascal!" with a few strong adjectives prefacing each of the above epithets. "Did you come here to insult me?" Butler replied, "Go away from me. What do you suppose I care about you? Go away." Garrett was about to strike Butler, when Henry Wilson left his own seat, hurried over to the scene of the threatened conflict, and placing himself between the two men, stopped the disgraceful proceedings at once. Davis, on being appealed to in a calm, considerate way, cooled down at once, and retired into one of the Senate anterooms. Butler, however, stalked around the Senate for several minutes, laughing and talking to this and that one, as if nothing whatever had occurred. When Davis was asked, later in the day, why he gave way to his prejudices in such a conspicuous manner, he replied that it was very evident to him that Butler took his seat there for no other purpose than to insult him, and he would allow no man to do that. Butler, however, says that he no more thought of Davis when he sat down than he did of the man in the moon, and never had the least idea of insulting him. The general verdict to-night seems to be that if Butler must have rows, he had better keep on his own side of the house.

The Ku-Klux contagion has reached the Senate, and all legislation is at a stand-still there as well as in the House. Mr. Anthony's amendment to the caucus resolution, allowing the House Ku-Klux bill to come in, was adopted in the Senate to-day, thus obviating, in point of fact, the necessity of a report from the Judiciary Committee on this subject in advance of any bill being referred thereto.

The speeches in the House thus far have been dull and devoid of interest, as they promise also to be in the Senate from indications to-day. In the multiplicity of speeches yet to be delivered, it is doubtful if the bill will be got before either House for amendments before the latter part of next week.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1871.

Check—and Check.

Simon Cameron is learning that it is one thing to e Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and another to be recognized as the leader of the oreign policy of the Senate. To-day the Joint High ommission accompanied by Gen. Schenck, visited he Capitol, and after listening to Bingham's speech n the House, came over to the Senate. Various members of the Commission were soon engaged in onversation with several Senators, among them umner, whom they all treated in the most cordial nanner. Finally Earl de Grey took Sumner to a ofa in the corner of the Senate chamber, evidently or the purpose of private conversation, nd they both took a seat thereon. They had been alking together but a few minutes when Cameron ot up and came over to where these gentlemen ere, and took a seat beside them. Earl de Gray nstantly turned, shook hands with Cameron, and hen proceeded with his conversation with Sumner, s if there had been no interruption. Cameron sat watching them for full ten minutes, and finding that no further attention was paid him, arose, stood with his hands in his pockets, looking considerably embarrassed, as if he did not know exactly what to do, and then walked ack to his own seat. The incident created considrable amusement to several Senators who obbserved it.

Wade Not a Candidate for Governor.

Ex-Senator Wade expresses surprise at the use of is name as a candidate for Governor of Ohio. He s of opinion that a younger man and one more actively identified with politics than himself should be made the nominee. He is now entirely out of the political arena, and says he wishes to remain so for the balance of his life.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5, 1871.

How the Message and Report Were Received.

The San Domingo Commissioners took their report o the President to day at four o'clock. It was immediately inclosed with a message and started for he Capitol. The Senate had gone into executive ession, but opened the doors at once to read the nessage. At the close of the reading a scene of wild isorder followed, caused by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, ising to speak on a motion to print. Mr. Stewart bjected in loud tones, and bringing down his fist on is desk, declared the Senate had had enough talk n the subject of San Domingo, and there hould be no more. Conkling was talking oudly, and objected to any remarks. arlan was doing the same, and Edmunds at he same time insisting that his colleague should be eard. Trumbull expressed his mortification that uch a scene could occur in the Senate. The whole hing was quite in contrast with the moderate and onciliatory message of the President. Finally it vas agreed that Morrill should speak on Friday, but hat no others should follow except by unanimous onsent, and it looks to-night as if the matter would ot be allowed to come up at all in the Senate. The nessage of the President has been received with reat satisfaction by almost all men of promience in the party, and most who ave opposed the President's course pon the question of annexation are loud in his raise to-night. The expected recommendation for n appropriation to meet the payment due on the ease of Samana, has been withheld for the present, nd may now come in as a separate matter. It was eemed impolitic to insert it in the present message.

A Breeze Among the Commissioners.

The Report of the Commissioners was not read in ither House. The two meetings of the Commisoners, one yesterday and the final one this morng, resulted in but few changes. A closing paraaph, setting forth the advantages to Hayti and an Domingo of annexation, was inserted in place f the one expressing an opinion in favor of the nited States adopting the policy of nexation. One of the most significant meetings et held was that of yesterday afternoon. Dr. Howe ame in with a paragraph which he insisted upon lding to the report before signing it, to the effect at the whole report was superficial; that the Comission had not had either sufficient time nor opporinity to investigate several of the most important estions bearing upon the subject of annexation, nong them the attitude of Hayti and of Cabral, d he desired to make this qualification of e report so decided as to fully shield e Commission. This request created eat consternation, and for a time it looked as if no greement upon the report was possible. At last, owever, Mr. Howe gave way, and this morning the eport was signed. So far as those who accomanied the expedition have been able to ascertain on e main points, it is regarded as a very fair report. here is little, however, that will be new to the pubc, as most of the matter embodied in it has already ppeared in the press of the country.

The French Minister Insane.

Count Treelhard, French Minister, who has been a precarious mental condition for some time, was day sent to the insane asylum. It is believed at with proper care his malady will prove to be mporary.

CANONSBURG, PA.

Young Man Injured by a Falling Tree.

pecial Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANONSBURG, PA., March 30, 1871.

William Dinsmore, a son of Robert Dinsmore, sq., living about six miles north of Canonsburg, hile cutting timber, was struck by the limb of a ee, and had one leg broken in two places, and was herwise severely bruised about the head and face. is thought he will recover.

THE OIL REGIONS.

A New Sixty Barrel Well South of Reno.

pecial Dispatch to the Commercial.

FRANKLIN, March 30, 1871.

A new well on the Milton farm, about one mile uth of Reno, was tested yesterday, and is pumpg sixty barrels per day. The well is owned by ohn Finley, Jeremiah Heffran, J. E. McDonald and ugust Simon, all of Oil City. This well is on e "Upper Belt," which crosses the ver at Foster and Porter Island, d opens up a large tract of new territory. The ell is nine hundred and seven feet deep, and has irty feet of third sand. A large number of the incipal operators from Franklin and Oil City were the ground this afternoon, and every acre that n be bought or leased is being rapidly picked up. entice, Barbour and Crawford recently purchased me fifteen hundred acres on this belt, and it would ear from this strike they have a tract of very uable territory.

ANY rumors are abroad respecting our prospects Italian opera in the near future. It seems pretty tain that an Italian company, now in Havana, give a season of opera at the New York Acady some time this spring. For next fall we already e the promise of a company under Max Strakosch, Adelina Patti for prima donna; and now it is that Mlle. Nilsson, who has determined to rein in this country another year, will herself orize an Italian company to sing at Fisk's Grand ra House next fall.

r. Strakosch has also made Nilsson an offer for ty nights next season, to be either concert or op as he should choose, but at last accounts no consion of the negotiation had been reached. Hower, with a fully organized Italian company soon to ive upon our shores, and with the prospect of ing next fall both Nilsson and Patti, the two atest prima donnas now in the world, to say nothof the two English opera companies which may ertainly counted on, one of which is led by the nous Parepa-Rosa, we have every reason to ante the most brilliant operatic season ever wn in America.—*Philadelphia Press.*

* * *

e family of Captain John Brown, the hero of per's Ferry, are now living near Prohnerville, boldt county, California, having moved thither ar ago from Tehama county, to which they emied during the war. Mrs. Brown is living with only surviving son, Salmon, who is a sheep farmher daughters Sarah and Ellen are with her; her lth is poor, as is that of Miss Sarah. Anne, who s with her father at Harper's Ferry, is married in ifornia, and has one child—a daughter. The ily have not been very prosperous in California. o of Captain Brown's sons by his first marriage e in Ohio with their families—John and Jason; en lives near Oil City in Pennsylvania, and Ruth, rs. Thompson,) still lives in North Elba, we be ve.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 5, 1871.

No new features in the local loan market have developed to-day. Money continues active, and the demand from customers of the several deposit houses is moderately met, but outsiders can only get money from private capitalists, who usually exact heavy rates of interest.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1862	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112¼	112¼	112¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1867	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1868	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
10-40s	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
Gold	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110⅜
United States 6s of 1881	116⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	112½
United States 5-20s of 1864	112¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	112⅜
United States 10-40s	108⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	111⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	111⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	111⅜
Union Pacific Railroad	83⅛
Central Pacific Railroad	95¼
Currency Pacifics	115⅛

—In New York the *Evening Post* says: There is an uneasy feeling in the money market owing to the manipulation of the party formed last week and noticed at that time in this column. The rates on call loans thus far to-day have been six and seven per cent., with the bulk of the business at the higher rate. We are not prepared to say that there is in the strictest sense a lock-up, although the Clearing-house statement this morning shows violent changes, which are not explained by the ordinary business of the banks. The principal creditor bank is this morning creditor in the sum of $1,135,000, while another bank identified with the last lock-up is creditor $547,000. Two other banks having brokers' accounts are each creditor about $400,000. The principal debtor banks, according to this morning statement, are as follows: Bank of New York, $658,000; Manhattan, $399,000; Continental, $423,000; Importers' and Traders', $763,000; Park, $399,000, and the German-American, $355,000. Among the large lenders of money there has been a feeling for some time past that the speculators for a rise in prices at the Stock Exchange, and who are the principal borrowers, ought to pay higher rates, and to this end they, of course, favor any movement likely to bring about this result. The fact that the April Treasury schedule of gold sales and bond purchases fell far short of the extravagant expectations formed on Washington advices, was immediately taken advantage of by these leaders, and rates were accordingly marked up yesterday morning. Then came in the manipulations of the combination alluded to, which carried up the ruling rate from five per cent. to six and seven, and which gave the market the appearance of activity yesterday and this morning. It is significant that those having money to lend on time are anxious to put it out while the rates on call are up, and we hear to-day of large amounts offered for sixty days to six months, for seven per cent.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

April 5, 1871.	9:00 A. M.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
J. & H.	96	96⅛	96¼	96¼	96	96¼	96¼	96¼
Do. Scrip	92⅛	92½	92⅛	92¼	92⅛	92⅜	92½	92½
Erie	21⅛	21½	21⅜	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
Reading	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108	107⅞	108	108½	108⅛
Lake Shore	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101¾	101⅞	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
Harlem	....	....	128	....	128¼	....	....	....
Mich. Cent.	....	....	121	....	121	....	....	....
Illinois Cent.	....	....	134¾	....	135⅛	....	....	....
N. J. Central	....	....	108	....	107⅞	....	....	....
Cleve. & Pitts.	113¾	113¾	114¼	114⅞	114¼	114¾	114¾	114¾
C. & N. W.	88	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	87⅞	88⅛	88⅛	88¾
Do. pref.	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97	96⅞	96⅞	97¼	97
Tol. & Wabash	....	....	58¾	....	59	....	....	....
Do. pref.	....	....	79⅛	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	99⅛	99⅛	98¾	98¾	98¾	98⅞	99	99
Ohio & Miss.	46⅞	46¾	47	47	47	47	47½	48⅛
Chic. & Alton	....	....	118⅝	....	119	....	....	....
Do. pref.	....	....	119	....	120	....	....	....
St. Paul	60¾	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	61¾
Do. pref.	79½	79¼	79¼	79¼	79⅛	79½	79¾	79⅝
Rock Island	114½	115	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	111½	111¾
B. H. & Erie	....	....	1¾	....	1¾	....	....	....
Canton	....	....	83⅛	....	83¾	....	....	....
W. U. Tel.	....	....	58½	....	58⅛	....	....	....
Quicksilver	....	....	12⅛	....	12⅛	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾	43⅛	43¼	43½	43½	43⅝	43½
Adams Ex.	....	....	74⅛	....	74¾	....	....	....
Wells-F. Ex.	....	....	41	....	41	....	....	....
American Ex.	....	....	47¾	....	47¾	....	....	....
U. S. Ex.	....	....	46½	....	46½	....	....	....
Gold	110½	110⅜	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½

*Ex-dividend.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62⅜
Philadelphia and Erie	27½
Lehigh Navigation	35¼
Catawissa preferred	43⅛
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	49⅜
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60
North Pennsylvania Railroad	45½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	119
Schuylkill Navigation	17¼
Reading	54⅛

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, April 5, 1871.

REMARKS—Witherspoon, we believe it was, who advised writers to "say what they had to say in the fewest possible words, in the shortest possible time, and to be sure to quit when they were done." Following his wise counsel, we have simply to remark that the markets are unchanged with regard to prices. The volume of trade is on the increase, and everybody seems satisfied with the situation. Stocks are ample, and no purchaser can fail to find just what he wants, cheap and upon the most liberal terms. First class houses use the columns of the COMMERCIAL, to which we refer our readers. The local market is well supplied.

Following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks, which will be found useful for reference:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	5,491	4,673	10,364
Apples, bbls	780	656	1,436
Cheese, boxes	255	607	862
Corn, sacks	10,300	2,600	12,900
Wheat, sacks	6,156	3,379	9,535
Barley, sacks	2,541	1,448	3,989
Rye, sacks	1,031	1,414	2,445
Oats, sacks	6,532	6,506	13,038
Butter, packages	391	374	765
Bacon, pieces	1,415	1,403	2,818
Bacon, tierces	319	484	803

The following are the receipts for March, 1870, and March, 1871:

	March, 1870.	March, 1871.	Increase.
Flour, bbls	18,429	20,225	1,796
Apples, bbls	7,713	6,110	....
Cheese, boxes	2,004	3,132	1,128
Corn, sacks	6,943	23,990	17,053
Wheat, sacks	13,798	17,774	3,976
Barley, sacks	12,341	11,976	....
Rye, sacks	4,307	6,376	2,069
Oats, sacks	10,752	28,162	17,410
Butter, packages	1,604	2,608	1,004
Bacon, pieces	3,735	27,514	23,909
Bacon, tierces	....	1,538	1,538

Below find the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted.

APPLES—We are reported sales at $4@5 for choice ₩ barrel. Common $1 00@2 00 ₩ bbl. Receipts 127 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of 1 gallon buckets at $10 50 ₩ doz; in kegs and firkins 70@80c ₩ gal.

ASHES—Soda Ash, refined, 55 ₩ cent., 3¾@4c; common, 48 ₩ cent., 3½c; Potash 7@7½c; Pearls 9 @9½c ₩ ℔.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand for strictly prime butter, and we are reported sales at 30@33c per ℔; inferior 18@20c; common 10@11c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Prices nominal at $2 50@$2 75 ₩ cwt.

BROOM CORN—Regular sales at 5@6c ₩ bbl.

BEANS—We report an active demand, with regular sales of small navy $1 50@2 00 ₩ per bushel.

BEESWAX—Market firm; sales at 30@31c ₩ ℔.

BAKING POWDER—Banner ¼-℔ cans, ₩ doz, $1 75; ½-℔ cans, $3 25; 1-℔ cans, $6; 5-℔ cans, $30.

BAR LEAD.—Sales in a regular way at 10½c per ℔.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—In this branch of trade we have no changes to note in prices. A fair trade is reported at the following quotations: Shoulders, plain, 9¼@9½c; sugar cured do 10¼@10½c. Sides, ribbed, 11¼c; clear do 12½c; Breakfast bacon, 15@15½c; sugar cured-hams, 15½ @16c. Dried beef, 19@19½c. Lard—sales prime kettle rendered, in tierces, 12½@13c; buckets, 14c; kegs, 13½@14c. Mess pork, $22 00 ₩ bbl. Country ard 11@12.

CHEESE—N. Y. Goshen, 18@19½c; Ohio Goshen, 17½ @18½c; Ohio Factory 16@17c; Western Reserve, 15½ @16½c ₩ ℔. Receipts light.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $6@6 50; Philadelphia $5 50.

CORN MEAL—The market is inactive, and we quote ₩ bbl at $3 25; 90@95c ₩ bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Belle berries $25 ₩ barrel; other varieties at $12@14@15.

CARBON OIL—Sales standard brands at 22½@23c by car load.

CANDLES—Mould 12c; star, full weight, 19c; short weight, 17c; stearine 19½c ₩ ℔.

COAL—The supply of anthracite is light, as is the demand. We are reported sales by the car load at $10@10 50 ₩ ton.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic at $3 00@3 50 ₩ barrel. Beeson's Phœnix hydraulic $3 50@3 75 ₩ barrel.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches—quarters 9½@10c; halves 13@14c; mixed lots 10½@11c. Apples—quarters 6@7½c; sliced 8½@9c ₩ ℔.

EGGS—The supply has fallen off, and prices are rather more firm at 15@16c ₩ dozen for strictly fresh.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants 12c ₩ ℔; prunes 12½c; Valencia raisins 15c; layer raisins $3 25 per box.

FEATHERS—Sales live geese feathers No. 1 80c ₩ ℔ to the trade.

FLOUR—Receipts 185 barrels. Following are the ruling figures: National mill, (white wheat) in barrels $8 10; in sacks $7 80; Pan Handle, (Southern amber) in barrels $7 40, in sacks $7 10; Morning Glory, in barrels $7 00, in sacks $6 70; Palmetto, in barrels $7 25; in sacks $6 95. The store rates for standard western brands were as follows: Choice spring $7 00; choice Minnesota $7 25; choice winter $7 00 ₩ bbl, sacks $6 75; fancy do $7 25 ₩ bbl; sacks $7 00.

GRAIN—The feeling in grain, particularly wheat, continues strong and prices are firm at quotations. The receipts since our last were as follows: Oats 169 sacks; rye 106 sacks; barley 65 sacks; wheat 161 sacks; corn 309 sacks. As indicated, prices are firm but no higher. We quote wheat—red winter at $1 40@1 43@1 45; white $1 50@1 53@1 55; nothing but a choice article will command the latter figures. Oats held firmly, with sales on wharf and from depot at 55@57c; store rates, small way, 59@60c. Corn—steady and unchanged; sales of ear on wharf and depot at at 70@72@75c for mixed to prime yellow. Rye—firm but inactive; we note sales at $1 05@ 1 06 ₩ bush. Barley—dull and unchanged; sales spring at 80@85c; fall 90@95c ₩ bush.

GROCERIES—We have no change to note in prices. Trade is reported very brisk at the following: *Raw Sugars*—New Orleans choice 11¼c; prime 10½c; good 9½c; fair 9c. Porto Rico—Choice 11½c; prime 11c; good 10½c. *Refined Sugars*—Hards 14c. Refined sugars active at an advance of ⅛c; A 12⅞c; B 12⅝c; extra C 12⅜c; C yellow 12@12½c; Demerara, hhds, 12½c. *Syrups*—B and E 72c; white honey 65c; silver-drips 60c; extra honey 65c; lower grade 40 to 50c. *New Orleans Molasses*—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 72c. *Coffees*—Strictly prime 19c; prime 18½c; good 16½@ 17c; fair 15½@15½c; roasted in papers 22c. *Teas*—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c; G. P. fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10; Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00; Oolong fancy $1 25; good 80c; fair 60@70c; Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@ 80c; Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c. *Spices*—Grain pepper 21c. Pimento 17c. Cloves 20c. Cassia 50c. *Rice.*—Firm and higher; sales choice Carolina at 9½c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

HAY is in better demand, and sales are made at $14 00@19 00 from wagon, and $14 00@16 00 from wharf, baled, ₩ ton.

HOPS—Supply light and demand fair; new crop is worth 21@24c ₩ ℔.

HIDES—There is a little better demand; green salted hides (all weights) fetch 14½@14½c; green butchers (cow and steer) 7@8; green salted kip 14@16; do calf 16@18. Dry Flint nominal at 20@ 24c.

HUSKS—Regular sales at 3@3½c per ℔.

HOMINY—Sales in a regular way at $5 00@5 50 for pearl.

HONEY—Sales at 25@30c ₩ ℔.

LIME—We are reported sales Cleveland white at $2 25 ₩ bbl.; Eastern $1 75.

LARD OIL—Pittsburgh, No. 1 $1 08@1 10, No. 2 80@ 2 82c; Chicago and Cincinnati winter strained, $1 10 per gallon.

MILL FEED—The demand is not quite so active and prices rather weaker. We quote choice middlings at $2 00 ₩ cwt.; seconds, $1 75; shorts, $1 30; rye shorts, $1 65; chopped corn and oats $1 65; chopped corn, $1 60; bolted corn meal, 85 per bushel.

MAPLE MOLASSES AND SUGAR—Regular sales are made at $1 00@1 75 per gallon—sugar 16@18c per pound.

ONIONS—Set onions have advanced to $7 00@8 00 per bushel; old dull sale at $4 00@4 50 per barrel.

POTATOES—Peach blows lower at $1 28 per bushel; Jersey sweets firm $5 00 per barrel.

PEANUTS—New Tennessee sell readily at 6@8c.

RYE FLOUR—Little demand, and prices unchanged; we quote at $6 50 per barrel.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.—Sales ¼ ℔ cans $1 50; ½ ℔ $3 00; 1 ℔ $6 00 per dozen.

RAGS—There is a fair demand for rags at 4@4¼c ₩ ℔.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c per ₩ ℔.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60@1 65; the

SEEDS—Almost every kind of seeds are now in demand; clover meets ready sale at $7 00@7 50; timothy $6 50@7 00; and flaxseed $2 00@2 25.

SAPOLIO—Sales at $6 50 per half gross.

SOAP—Colgate's sterling soap, $3 75 per box; Babbitt's, 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical for all descriptions olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c ₩ ℔.

SODA—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 3¼c ₩ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales of city refined at 8¼@8½c ₩ ℔.

TURNIPS—Are about "played out," and are dull sale at 50@55c ₩ bushel.

WOODENWARE—Pails, 2 hoop, $2 35; 3 hoop $2 65. Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards $2 75.

WILLOWS—Sales of Kentucky Willows at 10c ₩ ℔.

WHISKY—Highwines 92c per gal; Monongahela rectified whisky 15 per cent p 90c; do proof $1 00; rye, one year old, proof $1 50; do, two year old, $2 00; do, three year old, $2 75; do, four year old, $4 00; five year old, Littell & Mechling's "M" per proof gallon, $5 00; pure rye, two year old, $2 25; common brandy, $1 60; Rochelle brandy, $5 00@ 10 00; New England rum, $2 00@2 25; Jamaica rum, $4 00@5 50; American, $1 75@2 00; Holland gin, $4 00@5 50; Sherry wine, "Valette," $1 75@2 00; Sherry wine, "Crown," $2 25@2 75; Port wine, "Koester," $1 75@2 00; Port wine, "Crown," $2 25@ 2 75; Maderia wine, cooking, $1 75@2 00; Maderia, O L P, $4 50@5 00.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 6, 1871.

REMARKS.

The market was exceedingly dull, and may be said to have come to a stand still. Dealers continue wide apart in their views, with very little prospect of coming to terms. How long things will remain in this condition time only can determine.

CRUDE.

The following are the nominal rates for the various deliveries: Spot, 10½@10½c; April, 10½@10½c; sellers' option till July, 10½c; buyers' option till July, 11c; sellers' option all year, 10@10½c; buyers option all year, 12½c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls, sellers' option, April 10½c
1,000 bbls, sellers' option, April 10½c

REFINED.

Dullness was the ruling feature of the market. Dealers was not disposed to come to terms. We continue to quote as follows: Spot, 23c; April, 23½c; May, 24@24½c; June, 24½c; July, 25½c; buyers option till July, 25c.

DISPATCHES.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, April 5.—The *Herald* says: Buyers were on hand to take oil at the price quoted, but it was not to be had, $4 being demanded by all who could afford to wait. We quote the following sales:

SALES.

1,500 bbls upper road, regardless	$3 90
3,000 bbls upper road, regardless	3 90
500 bbls upper road, regardless	3 92½
500 bbls upper road, regardless	3 95
1,000 bbls lower road, regardless	3 90
1,000 bbls lower road, first six months	3 90

NEW YORK, April 5.—Closing 4th—Market steadier and quiet. Crude in bulk 13½c; refined 23⅝c; sales 1,000 bbls June at 24⅛c; 1,000 do June 24¼c; 1,500 bbls each May, June and July, 24½c. Philadelphia delivery is steadier in feeling, and the demand was active; sales 3,000 bbls April and May at 23⅝c; 15,000 do April at 23⅜c, and 500 bbls May at 24c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—Market quiet; G W 23c; April 23⅛c; May, 24@24½c; June 24½@24¾c; July, 25@25½c; crude, 12½c.

TITUSVILLE, April 5.—Market quiet and nominaly $3 90@3 95.

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 5.—Market quiet but firmer; offering $3 90@3 95; holding $4 00@4 05.

ROUSEVILLE, April 5.—Market quiet with little more inquiry at $3 90@4 00.

OIL CITY, April 5.—Market quiet; forty-seven gravity held at $3 90 on lower, and $4 00@4 10 at Oil City.

PARKER'S LANDING, April 5.—Market quiet; lower road $4 00; upper $3 95 to 4 00; very little offering.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

NEW YORK, April 5—4:30 P. M.—Crude dull at 13½c and nominal; refined 23½c. Market weaker and nothing doing.

OIL CITY, April 5.—Market inactive; lower creek $3 90@3 95; Oil City $4 05@4 10.

TITUSVILLE, April 5.—Market very dull and nothing at all doing; lower prices looked for; nominally $3 90.

PARKER'S LANDING, April 5.—Market very quiet at from $3 90@4 00.

ROUSEVILLE, April 5.—Market dull and quiet; nothing doing; $3 90 bid.

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 5.—Market very dull and quiet; nothing doing; $3 90 bid.

PLEASANTVILLE, April 5.—Market quiet at $3 65 offered.

TIDIOUTE, April 5.—Market quiet at $3 85. No transactions.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 5:30 P. M.—April 23c bid, 23⅛c asked; May 23⅞c; June 24⅛c; July 24⅜c. Crude 12½@12⅝c. The market closes dull. Sales 1,000 bbls May at 23⅞c, and 1,000 do June and July at 24½c.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, April 1, 1871.

The market for raw irons is substantially as at date of our last review as regards standard forge pig. After the heavy sales last week there is, as might have been anticipated, fewer sales making this week; but the offerings have correspondingly decreased. Numerous furnaces are sold up as far as owners deem safe for forward deliveries.

Consumption continues large, and although steadily reducing stocks in the hands of consumers, there is no actual scarcity of iron, as all parties secure any mixture their wants require.

Notwithstanding the many rumors afloat *pro* and *con* relative to the troubles in the anthracite mining district, we have made up our mind to wait events, let who will whip.

We are advised of consignments of some lots of bituminous coal and coke smelted forge stock from St. Louis and other points in the west, which smacks a little like "shipping coals to Newcastle."

In charcoal stock business has been light.

We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal-Smelted from L. S. Ores.

200 tons close gray	$34 00—4 mos.
100 tons gray forge	35 00—4 mos.
500 tons close common forge for rails, deliverable at furnace	31 50—4 mos.
250 tons white and mottled at furnace	31 75—4 mos.
400 tons open gray forge to arrive	35 00—4 mos.
300 tons open gray forge to arrive	35 00—4 mos.
100 tons close gray forge to arrive	34 50—5 mos.
200 tons good gray forge to arrive	35 00—4 mos.
300 tons gray forge at furnace	32 00—cash.
200 tons gray forge to arrive	35 00—4 mos.
100 tons gray forge to arrive	35 00—4 mos.
60 tons neutral mixture with native ore	35 00—4 mos.
60 tons Foundry No. 1	36 00—4 mos.
200 tons open gray forge to arrive	35 00—4 mos.
150 tons neutral mixture with native ore to arrive	35 00—4 mos.
400 tons neutral mixture for another market	35 00—4 mos.

Anthracite.

100 tons No. 1 foundry extra	$38 50—4 mos.
100 tons extra forge, favorite brand, at furnace	32 50—4 mos.
50 tons No. 1 foundry	38 00—4 mos.
30 tons No. 1 foundry	37 00—cash.

Allegheny Coke.

200 tons Red Bank	$35 00—4 mos.
200 tons Dunbar	35 00—4 mos.

Charcoal.

100 tons Hanging Rock, foundry	$39 00—4 mos.
100 tons close stony forge	36 00—4 mos.

Blooms.

10 tons C. B. Easton	$85 00—4 mos.
20 tons Juniata, No. 1	85 00—4 mos.
10 tons Juniata, No. 1	85 00—4 mos.
120 tons billets, Charplin	81 50—6 mos.

WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA.

April 1.—Wool—there has been very little animation since our last notice, owing in a measure to the want of stock in which to operate. The trade in manufactured goods has not been so active, as the jobbers have a full representation of stock, and are more anxious to enlarge than reduce their supply on hand. The stock to be carried over this year will be much less than for many years past, as nearly all the mills have ceased to manufacture light-weight goods. At the close there was a general softening of prices. The following were the sales:

5,500 ℔s Ohio ¾ and ⅞ blood	54c
10,000 ℔s Ohio ⅞ blood	56c
7,000 ℔s ⅜ blood	52½c
1,000 ℔s Ohio ¾ blood	52½c
1,000 ℔s Ohio ⅜ blood	52c
4,000 ℔s Ohio ⅜ blood	52½c
5,000 ℔s sorts	47½c
1,000 ℔s cotted	39c
1,000 ℔s Smyrna	34c
2,000 ℔s noils	65c

The recepts for the week were 1,484 bales.

Messrs. Seal, Williams & Co.'s monthly circular says: "As compared with the unusually large transactions of February, the sales in this department during March show a slight falling off in extent, an effect entirely resultant upon the absolute paucity of stocks, and by no means arguing any change in the imperative character of the demand. Indeed, the present condition of the market was foreseen some months since, when the shortness of the clip became apparent. We noted the shortness in our circular of September 1st, and in that of December 1st we said: 'Stocks are light, and the impression is very general that buyers, coming into the market in January and February, will be compelled to pay higher figures.' How far these predictions have been verified is shown by a glance at the quotations herewith presented. Fleeces are held with the utmost firmness, and stocks are reduced to a point which not only materially restricts, but well nigh suspends operations. We quote all the grades at an average of 2 cents advance over last month's prices, and from 4@5 cents over those of January. Tub wools have advanced about 2 cents since March 1st, and 58 cents, which we then noted as an exceptionable figure for fairly picked lots, is now about the bottom price for choice parcels. We record considerable sales at 59 cents. Pulled wools are in good request at a further advance. Advices from California indicate considerable competition in the spring clip. The total yield of the State is estimated at from eighteen to twenty millions.—*Price Current.*

BOSTON.

April 1.—The demand for wool continues fairly active, but is restricted somewhat by the deficiency of assortments, and the extreme rates demanded by holders, which leave no margin for manufacturers. It is the general complaint among the latter that there is no money in goods at present wool prices; and hence they are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the new clip from the Pacific coast, and the invoices of Cape and Mestiza supposed to be on the way, in the hope of some little reaction in the market. But this is hardly probable to occur during the present wool season, and their only alternative seems to be to work the goods market up to the level of the raw material.

There is no abatement in the firmness of holders, whose stocks are so small that they can readily obtain extreme prices for all desirable grades. The selection both of domestic fleece and pulled is now very limited, and buyers are obliged to take what they can get, and be thankful even for small favors. In fact, some styles of native wool, such as combing and medium Western fleeces, are entirely out of the market, and will have to be supplemented with foreign staple until the next clip is secured.

The California spring clip is coming late upon the market, and is being bought up at a cost (18@25c, gold) that promises very little relief to Eastern consumers. In view of these facts, there has lately started up a brisk demand for old lots of California, and prices for these have materially advanced. There has, also, been a further advance in Michigan fleeces—considerable lots of which (including about all on the market) have been sold during the past week at a range of 50@54c; which is an improvement of 7@ 8c upon the lowest figures of the season.

There have also been large transactions in double extra Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, and some of the large manufacturing corporations have picked up all of this description offering at a range of 57@ 57½c, the balance of stocks, confined to two or three houses, being generally held at 60c.

Pulled wools are also getting to be scarce; the demand outruns the supply, and for choice lots of super and extra 55@57c are readily obtained. Foreign wools are very firm and in steadily increasing demand, with further considerable sales of English and Canadas combing, Mestiza pulled, and of South American and African fleeces. The carpet grades of Mediterranean are very scarce and wanted, and fine Colonial wools have lately advanced in London.

The receipts of the week foot up 2,974 bales domestic and 350 bales foreign, which gives to this market now 1,150 bales foreign. Sales are reported of 1,208,425.—*Bulletin.*

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Cattle—With 7,120 cattle for the week, and 3,660 to-day, the market remains about as last Friday, or nearly ½c below last Monday. It was scarcely possible to sell all; 96 car loads at Communipaw, 80 at One Hundredth street, and 37 at Weehawken; average quality good; no Texans and very few State, but several droves of Canadas large at 10½c for very ordinary, to 15c for choice, 8½c for grades; market average scant 13¼c; the best drove, of 60 Ohio, 8½ cwt, sold at 14½@15c; 100 fat Illinois, 8 cwt, 13¾@15c; 100 of 7 cwt, 14c, 57 ℔s ₩ cwt; 40 Iowa, strong 6 cwt, 12½c, 56 ℔s ₩ cwt.

Sheep—Receipts 19,000, of which 4,500 were on market to-day; trade very dull, especially for shorn lots. A car of 106 ℔s State, 8c, a car 86 ℔s Ohio clipped, 6c.

Of hogs 1,600 arrived the past week and 4,500 to-day; market slow and prices weak at 6¾@7½c for live, and 8¼ @9½c for dressed, mostly 9@9½c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, April 5, 1871.

We resume our weekly report of the live stock market for the week ending Wednesday, April 5, 1871.

Cattle.

In our last week's report we remarked that cattle were from ¼ to ½c lower than the week previous, and market dull and declining. On Friday and Saturday the arrivals were much lighter than for the three days preceding, and composed of mostly through cattle. Very few were sold on Friday and Saturday, and quotations were merely nominal, with $7 25 the top price for prime cattle. In prospecting this week's market we said that if the run proved to be a fair one, prices would decline still further. The state of the market this week confirms our views, as cattle are to-day about ½c lower than at the close of last week's market—or a decline of ⅜c from quotations of two weeks ago. The arrivals for this week, to time of writing, have been rather heavy. Tuesday morning the number of buyers in attendance was fair, but not many cattle were sold. Buyers had again experienced dull markets in the East, and were not disposed to purchase, unless at prices much below those paid for cattle last week. Holders of cattle were not disposed to make any concessions, as most of the cattle had been bought at high prices in the West, and sales were very slow and hard to make. This morning buyers still refused to purchase unless at lower prices, and holders of cattle plainly saw that if they wished to get rid of large and constantly increasing feed bills, they would have to concede a little to the buyers this week, and to-day cattle is selling as stated ¼c lower than last week, with a dull market and a bad feeling ruling, so far as regards the future prospects.

Stock Cattle

Still continue scarce at this market. The number of buyers here the last few weeks for this kind of cattle has been large, but they have in very few instances succeeded in obtaining a supply. As the grass commences to get good the demand will increase and the probability is that we have seen the lowest prices for stock cattle for a while at least.

Fresh Cows.

Fresh cows have been scarce and some inquiry is made for them. Gook milkers would sell readily and may be quoted from $40 to $75, according to quality, condition, etc. The following were the rulings of the market: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500, steers, $6 75 @7 00; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $6@6 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 50@6; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $4 50@5 50; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $5@5 62.

Hogs.

In our remarks of last week we stated that the hog market was bad and still on the decline. On Saturday the arrivals were light, but a good many were in the pens unsold and nothing doing. This week the market has not improved any but has declined still further. The supply exceeds the demand and very few are selling. In fact, the trade has become almost stagnant, with no prospect of improving very soon. Below find quotations: Extra Philadelphia $6 87; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $6 50 @6 75; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $6@6 25.

Sheep.

The run of sheep this week has been heavy, and prices are about ⅛c lower than last week. The supply exceeds the demand; a good many are selling, but as buyers have an ample supply from which to make selections, they are buying very slow and the market is far from being a brisk one. Clipped sheep have not improved any and will not do so until the weather gets warmer. Below find quotations, &c., and also sales for the week ending April 5th: Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs., $6 25@6 50; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs., $5 56@7 00; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs., $4 50@5 00; foot rot andscalawags, by the head, $2 00; clipped $3 50@5 25.

CATTLE.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
T Beilstein	2	3,650	7 50
J Hiller	1	1,130	7 25
Davis & Martin	1	920	4 25
W Kelly	6	9,590	6 25
W Kelly	15	13,880	5 50
Klemmens & Aull	32	35,910	6 25
G. Fritz	18	20,840	6 25
Shasler & Sons	5	5,910	6 50

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price
Klemmens & Aul	3	3,620	7 37
Klemmens & Aul	1	1,500	7 37
Wm Kelly	2	2,010	6 00
Wilhelm & Co	17	21,020	6 75
Wil=elm & Co	15	19,600	7 00
A Laiosha	18	22,230	6 75
G Holden	3	4,110	7 75

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
H. Willard	19	18,500	$6 55
Jas. Martin	47	56,740	6 55
Jas. Martin	3	3,390	6 75
H. Willard	23	33,870 $7 35over 80	6 50
M. Shap	14	14,550	5 50
A. G. McPherson	20	20,820	6 00
Kirk & Son	7	7,130	6 00
Kirk & Son	6	7,800	6 37
Kirk & Son	3	3,550	6 00
P. Klemer	3	3,430	7 75
W. H. Taylor	8	9,600	6 25
H. Williams	50	65,950	6 50
A. R. Mountzer	21	18,640	5 75
A. R. Mountzer	17	17,220	5 75
E. Young	18	20,770	6 75
Alterband	1	1,800	6 00
Alterband	1	980	4 50
Marshall	22	24,170	6 00
Marshall	38	41,120	6 00
Kelly	16	10,554	6 00
M. Scott	16	14,700	5 50

MISCELLANEOUS SALES.

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Chas. Walker to Martin	16	20,380	7 25
White to Klemans & A	14	15,560	6 75
A Shoemaker to A W Gillet	14	14,880	6 12
J Alsbaugh to Kirk & Son	17	20,610	7 25
Sadler, H. & B. to Klemans	32	42,520	5 50
Jacobs & Bro. to Shamburg	49	51,710	6 25
P. R. Asbury to W. Kelly	21	27,790	4 87
P. R. Asbury to W. Kelly	11	9,560	5 50
James White to A- Monshall	13	13,960	6 20
James McCaully to Tillbrook	2	2,390	6 75
James McCaully to Tillbrook	2	2,360	6 75

HOGS.

ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD TO

Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price
Voetter & B	82	22,710	7 50
Voetter & B	76	18,900	7 50
Voetter & B	97	22,670	6 90
McBride & Co	216	43,650	6 75
H G Imhoff & Co	90	21,200	6 85
E Smith, Ruff	8	1,490	5 65
E Smith, Ruff	8	2,390	5 75

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price
Voetter & B	80	17,840	7 20
M. B. Snover	42	6,010	6 50
J. Reyenthaler	60	11,820	6 60

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price
W. C. McCoy	146	30,570	7 00
W. C. McCoy	56	12,950	7 25
Sadler, H & B	48	8,400	7 05
Voetter & Brainard	231	49,910	7 25
J. F. Hunt	59	11,360	6 75
A. W. Gillett	69	12,520	7 00
H. G. Imhoff & Co	109	23,880	7 25
H. G. Imhoff & Co	116	28,780	7 37
W. Hedges	19	5,160	6 75
Erisman & Co	66	8,710	6 50
Erisman & Co	59	7,380	6 40
W. Hedges	142	22,870	6 60

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price
Heplar	4	710	5 25
Imhoff & Co	100	25,130	7 40
Voeter & B	104	18,920	7 00
W Hedges	9	1,840	5 25
E Smith	157	22,160	6 50
Ryenthaler	46	13,420	6 75
Voetter & B	119	24,870	6 90
Voetter & B	116	26,090	6 90
Mc Bride & Co	22	4,500	6 00
F Schielen	6	1,460	6 00
E Smith	8	2,050	6 25
Voetter & B	51	11,520	6 25
Reyenthaler	110	26,600	6 25
E. Smith	119	23,686	6 40
C. M. Keys	117	26,070	6 40
Sadler, H. & Co	49	9,930	6 40
C. M. Keys	92	19,850	6 75

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price
E. Smith	22	4,060	6 75
J. Rothchild	67	12,900	6 75

SHEEP.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price
E. H. Davis	55	[illegible]	6 35
Hill & Pearce	190	17,350	5 10
H. Errisman	779	63,190	6 40
S Pancoast	85	[illegible]	6 30
Jas. Pearce	142	16,510	6 75
Hill & Pearce	212	15,880	6 12
Hill & Pearce	223	16,784	4 60
J. Pearce	199	17,650	6 60
J. Pearce	199	[illegible]	6 00
J. Pearce	199	15,430	6 00
Taylor & Loyd	1,109	110,698	6 85
H. Deatrich	205	13,710	5 25

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price
Errisman & P	86	7,390	$7 50
J Lloyd	176	15,230	6 90
Erisman & P	48	4,370	6 87
W Hill	93	8,120	6 70
E H Davis	199	16,230	6 75
Erisman & P	330	28,740	5 50
Erisman & P	174	14,460	6 75
J Lloyd	747	64,890	6 37
W Hill	99	8,870	6 75
H Deadrick	419	37,090	5 25
Erisman & P	325	33,850 $10 off	6 75
J Drum	9	750	5 00
Erisman & P	180	16,550	6 60
Pearce	87	7,460	6 40
W Hill	105	9,080	6 62
Brisman & P	170	15,450	7 15
Erisman & P	169	16,980	7 15
Pearce	137	12,670	7 00
Pearce	72	7,020	4 75

ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price
E. H. Davis	214	15,580	4 60
Wm. Alcorn	174	16,350	6 20
Wm. Alcorn	186	16,550	6 15
Wm. Alcorn	171	15,550	6 15
Wm. Alcorn	649	50,530	6 25
Henry Deitrich	275	28,260	5 25
Erisman & Co	224	17,860	5 00

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
W Deitrich	163	14,400	6 50
Schasler	8	760	5 50
Jos. Pearce	74	6,470	6 25
Jos. Pearce	23	1,890	5 24
J Lloyd	69	5,650	5 50
J. Pearce	95	8,690	6 40
J Satta	161	12,690	6 25
H Little	20	1,510	6 25

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, April 3, 1871.

The number of cattle on sale this morning aggregated 1,100 head. Of these about 1,000 came by rail from the West and the balance from Washington and adjoining counties. The quality of the cattle offered to-day was much better than last week. Some few extra cattle brought 8¾c but this is an extreme outside price, and cannot be taken as a criterion to go by. The market was slow and dull from the commencement and prices about ½c lower than last week. No Eastern buyers were present this morning, and as the demand was entirely local, the butcher had no difficulty in making selections from the different droves on sale. At noon a good many cattle were still in the pens unsold and they will have to be driven to East Liberty. There were quite a number of buyers for stock cattle at the yards to-day. The number of this class of cattle on sale was small, and were sold readily at prices from 5⅛ to 5¾c. The following are the arrivals at the different roads centering at the Allegheny stock yards as reported by Mr. S. McKown, Cashier Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Cattle.

	Cars.
M. Verner from Chicago	2
L. & J. Shamberg from Chicago	3
I. Keefer from Chicago	3
Krauss & Lowenstein from Chicago	2
Marks & Bro. from Chicago	2
S. Lowenstein	1
S. Krauss from Chicago	1
Greenwald & Kahn from Chicago	2
Rothchild & Zeiglar from Chicago	2
J. W. Snee from Chicago	1
Hazlewood & Blackstock from Chicago	2
Nicholas Carr from Chicago	2
Trueman & Lobeman, from Chicago	3
Holmes, Lafferty & Co, from Fort Wayne	2
Shamberg & Hass, from Dayton, Ohio	7
F. Brown, from Dayton, Ohio	1
F. Brown, from Cincinnati, Ohio	1
Marks & Bro., from Urbana, Ohio	1
Greenwald & Kahn, from Wooster, Ohio	1
J. Needy & Bro, from Newark, Ohio	3
D. Shernck, from Canton, Ohio	1
W. Werntz, from Alliance, Ohio	1½
P. M. Snyder, from Orville, Ohio, mixed stock	1
Prepaid, from C. & P. Road	4

Sheep and Hogs.

J. Emerick & Co., from Newark, Ohio	1

Horses.

J. Fryfoos, from Fort Wayne	1

Cattle Sales.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 84 cattle from Ohio and Illinois at prices from 6 to 7½c.

Shamberg & Haas sold 25 head Ohio cattle from 5⅛ to 8c.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold for W. Hull, 33 head prime cattle at 7¼c.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 107 head Ohio and Indiana cattle from 5¾ to 7⅜c.

Rotchild & Zeigler sold 18 head Washington county cattle and 38 head from Chicago at prices from 6⅜ to 7¾c.

M. Verner sold 34 head Chicago cattle from 5¾ to 7c.

Jacob Needey sold 44 head prime Ohio cattle from 7 to 8c.

Keefer & Byer sold 40 head medium cattle from Chicago 6 to 7c.

M. Krauss sold 31 head fair Chicago cattle 6⅛ to 7¼c.

Frank Krauss sold 18 head fair Washington county cattle 6⅜ to 8⅛c.

S. Marks & Bro. sold 110 Chicago and Ohio cattle at prices running from 5⅛ to 7⅛c.

Trueman & Lobeman sold 67 Chicago cattle at prices from $5 60 to 7½c.

S. Lowenstein sold 18 head fair Chicago cattle 6⅛ to 7c.

H. Snee and Chamberlin sold 40 head Western stock cattle at prices from 5⅛ to 5½c.

Nicholas Carr sold 36 head fair Chicago cattle; prices 6⅛ to 7⅛c.

Emerick & Co., for D. Sherrick, 2 bulls at 5@5½c; 4 head cattle 6⅛ to 7c.

S. & J. Shambergh, 60 Chicago cattle from 5c to 7⅛c.

Hogs.

The number of hogs on sale this morning was small. The season for pork is about over and very few hogs are selling. The regular dealers report the market dull at prices ranging from 7⅛ to 8⅛c for good to prime hogs. Below find sales:

Emerick & Co. sold 40 head hogs at prices from 7⅛ to 8⅛c.

Jacob Rothchild sold 65 hogs at 7⅛ to 8c.

Sheep.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was again small, about 250 or 300 head. No trouble was experienced by the holders in making sales, as the demand exceeded the supply. The market was firm throughout, and everything sold by 9 A. M. Prime 100 ℔s sheep may be quoted at 7½c in a retail way. Below find sales and prices:

Emerick & Co. to Peter Fish, 19 head extra sheep, weigh 130 ℔s each, $7.50.

J. Keefer sold 66 head, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, at an average of $5 75 per hundred.

P. Schedmantel sold 130 head Butler county sheep from 5@7c.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 6, 1871.

REMARKS—The only change of importance we have to note is that of iron and nails. A convention of iron and nail manufacturers was held in this city on Wednesday, in which nearly all the rolling mills and nail factories in Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky were represented. At this meeting iron was advanced one-fourth cent per pound and nails twenty-five cents per keg. This advance makes the price of nails $4 50 for 10d to 60d, with the regular advance for other sizes, and iron three and a half cents card rates, on sixty days time, subject to discount of two per cent. for cash when paid within ten days of date of invoice. In our next we will give the new schedule of prices for iron and nails, the card rates not having yet been printed. With some slight changes in the drug market, we have no other change to note in the prices of the leading articles. Stocks are ample. For reliable houses see columns of COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 6, 1871.

SHEETINGS.

Penn Mills	12 c	Juniata B	11 c
Anchor A	12 c	Anchor C	11½c
Eagle Extra	12 c	Duquesne	11 c
Conewago	11½c	Glencoe	11 c
Idaho	11½c	Pennsylvania	10½c
Nonatook	11½c	Magnolia	10 c
Pittsburgh Family	11½c	Allegheny	10 c
Walnut Creek	11½c	White Fawn	8½c

PRINTS.

Merrimack D	11 c	Mourning	10 c
Merrimack W	12 c	Richmond	10 c
Spragues	10 c	Orientals	10 c
Americans	10 c	Gloucester	10 c
Dunnells	10 c	Garner	10 c
Conestoga	10 c	Troy	6½c
Lancaster	10 c	Allen Pinks	10½c
Wamsutta	7½c	Pacifics	10½c
Shirtings	10 c		

DELAINES.

Pacific	18@ c	Hamilton	18@ c
Manchester	18@ c	Armures	18@19c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	15	Berkshire	14
Gloucester	12½	American	11
Glasgow	15	Laurel G	12½
Wamee	13	Bates	15
Middlesex	15	Portsmouth	10

TICKS.

Whitaker	40
Portsmouth	32
Roanoka	26½
Adriatic	30
Conestoga Medal	21
Pennsylvania	18

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 30, 1871.

The following are the card rates:

Manilla rope	21½
Manilla rope, twelve thread	22½
Manilla rope, six and nine thread	22½
Manilla hawser laid oil well boring rope	22
Manilla hawser, tarred	22
Manilla lath twine, tarred	22
Manilla hay, stave and leather twine	23
Sisal rope	20½
Sisal lath twine, tarred	20
Sisal hay, stave and leather twine	21
American hackled hemp tarred rope	19
American hackled hemp white rope	20
Russia hemp tarred rope	
Jute rope	13½@15
Cotton rope	60 @65
Houseline, marline and hambroline	23 @25
Spun yarn	18 @22
Hemp lath twine, tarred	18
Hemp sash and bell cord	28 @30
American hemp packing	14 @20
Russia do do	
Italian do do	
Jute	15
Patent self-lubricating packing	45
First quality oakum	11
American Navy oakum	10½
do do do best	12
Caulking cotton	10 @20

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 30, 1871.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ₩ M	$60 00
First common	50 00
Second common	28 00
Third common	23 00
Sheeting	18 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ₩ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	33 00
Partition boards	40 00
Shelving on both sides	33 00
Shelving on one side	31 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	33 00
Moulded weatherboarding	35 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	33 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	31 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 7 00
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 50

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 6, 1871.

The following are the prices ruling in this market, reported from actual sales by wholesale dealers:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	35@40c	Oak harness, best city	40@41c
Oak sole, heavy	35@38c	Oak harness, count'y	36@38c
Oak sole, Spanish	38@41c	Bridle, fair, ₩ doz	$55@60
Oak, slaughter in rough	32@35c	Hand leather, ₩ ℔	42@44c
Red sole B A mid	32@35c	Waxed calf	$1 25@1 55
Red sole B A heavy	32@35c	Wax kip	65c@$1 10
Red sole Orinoco	31@32c	Wax'd upper, ₩ ℔	25@27c
Shoe skirting	42@45c	No. 1 pad skins, ₩ doz	$5 25@5 50
Saddler's skirting	43@45c		
Black bridle, ₩ doz	$55@60		

HIDES.

Green salted, all weights	10½@11½c	Green salt calf	18 @20 c
Green butchers' hides, cow & steer 7	@8 c	Green butch's do	14 @15 c
Green salt kip	14 @15 c	Dry flint hides, nominal	20 @21 c

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador Straits, ₩ gal	75c	Bank Oil	65c
Straits, best	70c	Tallow	8½@9c

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 6, 1871.

The following are the card prices of window glass, adopted by the manufacturers of Pittsburgh:

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

	Single strength. 2d quality.	Single strength. 1st quality.	Double strength.
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	$3 50	$4 25	$6 50
8 by 11 to 10 by 15	4 00	4 75	7 00
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	4 50	5 00	8 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 18		5 50	10 00
14 by 16 to 16 by 28		6 50	12 00
18 by 22 to 18 by 30		7 00	15 00
18 by 28 to 24 by 30		8 00	16 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		8 50	17 00
26 by 34 to 26 by 40		9 50	18 00
28 by 34 to 28 by 44		10 50	20 00
28 by 46 to 30 by 48		12 00	22 00
30 by 50 to 32 by 52			24 00
32 by 54 to 34 by 56			26 00
34 by 58 to 34 by 60			28 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			30 00

All orders received after this date will be charged at these prices, subject to discount according to quantity purchased.

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 30, 1871.

The following are the card rates for Marvin's and other Pittsburgh manufactured crackers:

French Crackers	18	Lemon Biscuit	12½
Aerated Crackers	9	Fruit Biscuit	12½
Boston Crackers extra	10	Raisin Fruit Biscuit	15
Round Soda Crackers	10	Scotch Biscuit	12½
Boston Toast Crackers	7½	Ginger Snaps	13
Rafters "	7	Spiced Jumbles	13
Milk Biscuit, extra	12	Sugar Jumbles	14
Soda "	7½	Lemon Snaps	14
Butter "	7½	Almond Snaps	14
Oyster "	7½	Ginger Cakes	12
N. Y. Water "	7	Orange Cakes	13
Water "	7	Strawberry Cakes	14
Extra Pilot	7	Honey Biscuit	13
Pilot	5	Cream Crackers	24
Cracker Meal	5	Graham Wine Biscuit	13
Cracker Meal, ₩ doz	1 00	Graham Boston Bisc't	9
Sugar Crackers	10	Oat Meal Cakes	10
Wine Crackers	10		

COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 6, 1871.

The following are the current rates in this market:

₩ ℔ net cash.

Braziers' Copper, over 12 ℔ sheets, (or 1 ℔ to square foot)	32c
Braziers' Copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz	36c
All sheet Copper, 12 oz per square foot, and under	38c
Circles Copper, less than 84 inches diam	35c
Circles Copper, 84 inches diam and over	40c
Segment and Pattern Sheets	35c
Sheathing Copper, (14 by 18 inches) over 12 oz	30c
Bolt Copper	32c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets	33c
Copper Bottoms	35c
Copper Bottoms, O'Neill's Patent	37c
Copper Bottoms, Hazelton's Patent	37c
Polished Copper, Patent, cut to sizes for boilers	37@38c
Polished Copper, sheathing size	35@36c

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 6, 1871.

The following are the current quotations;

Pure in lots of 2,000 ℔s in oil	12½c
Pure in lots of 500 ℔s in oil	12
Fancy brands from	7 @11 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11½c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10½@11 c
Painters' red lead	7 @10 c
Litharge	10 @10½c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	12 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	4½@ 5½c

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 6, 1871.

The prices of tin plates, according to brands, are as follows:

I C, 10x14, charcoal	$11 25
I X, 10x14, charcoal	14 25
I C, 12x12, charcoal	11 75
I X, 12x12, charcoal	14 75
I C, 14x20, charcoal	12 25
I X, 14x20, charcoal	15 25
I C, 14x20, leaded	12 25
I X, 14x20, leaded	15 75
Pig Tin	4

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 6, 1871.

We herewith annex the ruling jobbers' prices manufacturers, of course, giving a discount for large lots.

Spun Roll	$ 70@ 75	Diamond Twist	90@1 00
Flounders	68@ 75	Rough & Ready	95@1 10
Tens	65@ 75	Scotch Snuff	75
Navy	65@ 75	Copenh'n Snuff	80@ 90
Louisville Navy	70@ 75	Cut and Dry	28@ 32
Richmond do	60@ 72	Wheeli'g stogies	10@11½

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, April 5.—Tobacco—sales 200 hhds; lugs at $5 25@6 75; medium bright wrappers $25@34 50. Cotton steady and quiet; middling 14c. Flour dull and unchanged. Grain in fair demand and steady; wheat $1 40 @1 50; corn 68c; oats 65c; rye 95c. Provisions a shade firmer; demand on orders better at yesterday's prices. Whiskey quiet at 87c.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 6, 1871.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acid.			Magne cal	℔	75 @ 1 40
Acetic	℔	18 @ 22	—Carb	℔	35 @ 45
Citric	℔	117	Manna S F	℔	1 38
Oxalic	℔	28	Morph sul	℔	6 40
Tartaric	℔	75	Nutm No 1	℔	1 18
Alcohol, gall		1 95 @ 2 20	*Oil.*		
Aloes.			Bergamot	℔	6 50 @ 7 00
Cape	℔	16	—Castor	℔	28 @ 30
Socot	℔	85	—Cinnam	℔	3 90
Am. Carb	℔	23 @ 25	—Cloves	℔	2 37
—Aqua	℔	12 @ 14	*Oil.*		
Annotta	℔	80 @ 1 00	Cod liver	gal	2 00 @ 2 50
Ashes Pot	℔	8¼@ 9	Lemon	℔	4 75 @ 4 88
—Soda	℔	4½@ 5	Linseed	gall	1 00 @ 1 05
Bal. Copa	℔	96	Neats f	gall	1 25 @ 1 60
Bay Rum, gal		3 75 @ 4 30	Olive	gall	1 75 @ 2 00
Bark.			—quarts	doz	7 50 @15 00
Cassia	℔	54	—pints	doz	4 00 @ 4 25
Cinch r'd	℔	1 60 @ 1 65	Origan	℔	80 @ 1 25
" Pale	℔	80 @ 85	Pepper't	℔	4 80 @ 5 00
" Com	℔	45 @ 55	Rosemary	℔	1 50 @ 2 00
Black Lead.			Sassafras	℔	1 20 @ 1 25
American	℔	5 @ 6	Sperm	gall	2 00 @ 2 30
East Ind	℔	11 @ 12	Tanners	gall	85 @ 90
German	℔	7 @ 9	Whale	gall	96 @ 1 00
Blue Mass	℔	60	Winteg'n	℔	7 00
Blue Vitr	℔	11½@ 13	Opium Ty	℔	7 88
Borax ref	℔	33 @ 35	Pl Paris	bbl	4 50 @ 5 50
Brims roll	℔	4¼@ 5¼	*Potass.*		
—Flor Sul	℔	5¾@ 6½	Bichrom		21
Calomel A	℔	1 40	Chlorate	℔	46 @ 48
—English	℔	1 78	Iodide	℔	4 18 @ 4 28
Camp ref	℔	80 @ 82	Putty	℔	4½@ 5½
Canthar's	℔	2 00 @ 2 10	Quin sulp	oz	2 50
Cham. Ger	℔	38	Rosin	℔	4 00 @ 6 00
—Roman	℔	31	*Root.*		
Chlorof'm	℔	1 35	Gentian	℔	18
Cloves	℔	31	Gingr E I	℔	21
Cochineal	℔	94 @ 98	" Jamca	℔	31
Con lye	case	5 75 @ 6 00	Ipecac powd		2 68
Copp'ras	℔	2½@ 3½	Jalap pow	℔	1 50
Cream Tar	℔	47 @ 49	Liquorice	℔	17 @ 19
Cubebs	℔	28	Rhub E I	℔	1 60 @ 2 00
Cudbear	℔	25 @ 28	Sars Hon	℔	51 @ 55
Emery En	℔	10 @ 12	Senega	℔	1 55
Et Nit sps	℔	37 @ 42	Valeri En	℔	52
—Sulph	℔	68 @ 72	" Germ	℔	35
Ext Logw	℔	12 @ 12½	Sal Ammo	℔	14 @ 16
—Liq Cala	℔	50 @ 52	—Epsom	℔	5 @ 5½
—Italian	℔	40	—Soda	℔	3¼@ 4
—Sicily	℔	25	*Seed.*		
Fustic chi	℔	3 @ 4	Canary	℔	9 @ 9½
Galls Alep	℔	39 @ 41	Hemp	℔	10 @ 12
Gum.			Cardamon	℔	5 20
Arabic sts	℔	52 @ 57	Mustard	℔	18 @ 22
" White	℔	72 @ 78	Senna Al	℔	36
Myrrh T'k	℔	67	" E In	℔	24
Shellac	℔	45 @ 55	*Soda.*		
Trag'yts	℔	45 @ 60	Bi Carb	℔	6¾@ 7
" Flake	℔	1 10 @ 1 35	Soap Cast	℔	16 @ 19
Hoffm's A	℔	42	—Cast wh	℔	24 @ 27
Indigo Ma	℔	1 40 @ 1 50	Sugar Ld	℔	35
—Span fl't	℔	1 55 @ 1 60	Turp sps	gall	62 @ 70
Iodine res	℔	5 90	*Varnish.*		
Junip Ber	℔	15 @ 18	Copal	gall	1 50 @ 2 25
Log Chipd	℔	3 @ 4	Japan	gall	90 @ 1 35
Mace	℔	1 60	Damar	gall	2 20 @ 2 80
Madder	℔	19 @ 20	Ven Red	℔	3¼@ 4½

HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 6, 1871.

IRON AND STEEL.

Iron	3¼c
Tool steel	15 c
Machinery steel	10½c
Tire steel	7 c
Cast spring steel	10 c
Cast plow slab steel	10 c
German plow slab steel	8½c

HORSE SHOES.

	Per Keg.
100 keg lots	$4 75
Smaller lots	5 00
Mule shoes $1 higher.	

ANVILS.

Solid cast steel	17c
Railroad frogs	12c
Cast steel castings	
Wrought iron castings	

SMITH SLEDGES.

	Price ₩ ℔.
Cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 ℔s	11c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 ℔s	17c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 24 ℔s	29c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 ℔	32½c

DOUBLE FACED SLEDGES.

Cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 ℔	11c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 ℔s	17c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 24 ℔s	29c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 ℔s	32½c

STONE SLEDGES.

Cast steel face and pane, polished, 8 to 30 ℔s	11c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished 8 to 30 ℔s	17c
Solid cast steel, polished, 8 to 30 ℔s	29c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 8 to 30 ℔s	33c

COAL SLEDGES.

Cast steel plated, polished, 5 to 9 ℔s	13c
Solid cast steel, polished, 5 to 9 ℔s	29c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 5 to 9 ℔s	36c

STONE MASONS' TOOLS.

Double face, cast steel plated, polished, 3 to 12 ℔s	15c
Double face, extra cast steel plated, polished, 3 to 12 ℔s	21c
Double face, solid cast steel, polished, 3 to 12 ℔s	33c
Double face, solid cast steel, all polished, 3 to 12 ℔s	36c

ENGINEERS' SLEDGES.

Steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 ℔s	12c
Extra cast steel pane, polished, 6 to 24 ℔s	18c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 24 ℔s	30c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 ℔s	33c

SPIKE, SHIP AND RAILROAD MAULS.

Cast steel faced, polished, 3 to 10 ℔s	33c
Solid cast steel, polished, 3 to 10 ℔s	36c

STRIKING HAMMERS.

Cast steel plated, 6 to 12 ℔s	15c
Extra cast steel, polished, 6 to 12 ℔s	28c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 12 ℔s	31c
Solid cast steel, polished, 2 to 5 ℔s	35c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 2 to 5 ℔s	40c

HAND HAMMERS.

Cast steel face and pane, polished, 2 to 5 ℔s	20c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished, 2 to 5 ℔s	26c
Solid cast steel, polished, 2 to 5 ℔s	40c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 2 to 5 ℔s	45c

CARPENTERS' HAMMERS—EXTRA FINISH.

Steel face and pane, polished, 1½ to 3 ℔s	30c
Extra cast steel pane, polished, 1½ to 3 ℔s	35c
Solid cast steel, polished, 1½ to 3 ℔s	50c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1½ to 3 ℔s	55c

ROUND PANE HAMMERS—EXTRA FINISH.

Solid cast steel, polished, 1½ to 3 ℔s	50c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1½ to 3 ℔s	55c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1 to 1½ ℔s	65c

MACHINISTS' HAMMERS—EXTRA STEEL AND POLISH.

Solid cast steel, polished, 1½ to 3 ℔s	50c
Solid cast steel, all polished	55c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1 to 1½ ℔s	65c

PORTABLE BEAK IRON.

2 to 5 ℔s	50c
6 to 10 ℔s	40c
11 to 20 ℔s	34c
21 to 40 ℔s	25c
41 to 100 ℔s	22c
Over 100 ℔s	20c

WEDGES.

Wood choppers' wedges, fluted, assorted, ₩ ℔	5½c
Wood choppers' wedges, fluted, assorted, steel point, ₩ ℔	7c
Solid cast steel, ₩ ℔	8c

CROWBARS.

Steel pointed, hammered, wedge and pinch point, ₩ ℔	5c
Steel crowbars, ₩ ℔	8c
Solid cast steel, ₩ ℔	12c
Solid cast steel, all polished, ₩ ℔	25c

HARROW TEETH.

⅝, ¾ and 1 inch iron, ₩ ℔	4c
⅝ inch iron, ₩ ℔	4½c
⅝ inch steel, ₩ ℔	8c
¾ inch steel, ₩ ℔	8c

SHINGLE STRIPS.

Reese's patent punched shingle strips, ₩ ℔	6½

STEEL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 6, 1871.

We quote as follows the prices for various kinds of steel:

Best refined cast steel, ordinary sizes	18c
Machinery steel, ⅝ to 2 inches	13c
Cast spring steel	13c
German spring steel	10c
Blister steel	10 @15c
Cast plow steel	13c
Best refined German plow steel	11c
Puddled do do	9c

ELLIPTIC, PLATFORM AND SIDE SPRINGS.

Bright elliptic, 1¼ inch and wider	₩ ℔ 15c
Black elliptic, 1¼ inch and wider	14c
Bright platform and side springs, 1¼ in. and wider	15c
Black platform and side springs, 1¼ in. and wider	14c
Bright half scroll springs	18c

TEMPERED, TESTED AND WARRANTED SPRINGS.

Bright elliptic, 1¼ inch and wider	₩ ℔ 16c
Black elliptic, 1¼ inch and wider	15c
Bright platform and side springs, 1¼ in. and wider	16c
Black platform and side springs, 1¼ in. and wider	15c
French platform and scroll coach springs (with or without shackles)	19c

OIL TEMPERED, TESTED AND WARRANTED SPRINGS.

Bright elliptic and side, 1¼ inch and wider	₩ ℔ 18c
French platform and scroll coach springs, (with or without shackles)	21c

TEMPERED, TESTED AND WARRANTED SULKY SPRINGS, (FRENCH HEADS.)

	Per pair.
Bright, 1¼ in. 2 leaf, 30 to 34 in. and under	$4 00
Bright, 1⅜ in. 2 leaf, 30 to 34 in. and under	3 75
Bright, 1½ in. 2 leaf, 30 to 34 in. and under	4 50
Black, 1⅜ in. 2 leaf, 30 to 34 in. and under	4 25

TEMPERED, TESTED AND WARRANTED SEAT SPRINGS, (FRENCH HEADS.)

	Per pair.
Bright, 1¼ in. 2 leaf, 26 to 28 in. and under	$2 63
Black, 1¼ in. 2 leaf, 26 to 28 in. and under	2 50
Bright, 1⅜ in. 2 leaf, 26 to 28 in. and under	2 88
Black, 1⅜ in. 2 leaf, 26 to 28 in. and under	2 65

WARRANTED SEAT SPRINGS, (RIVET HEAD.)

	Per pair.
Black, 1¼ inch, 2 leaf, to carry 1 man	$1 75
Black, 1⅜ inch, 2 leaf, to carry 2 men	2 25

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 6, 1871.

We quote the manufacturers' prices as follows:

Shaker No. 1, ₩ dozen	$ 4 50
Shaker " 2, "	4 00
Hurl A " 1, "	4 00
Hurl " 1, "	3 50
Hurl " 2, "	3 25
Braid " 1, "	3 75
Braid " 2, "	3 25
Round Hurl	3 00
Plain Hurl	2 75
Western common	2 50
Broom corn, prime ₩ ton	$120
Broom corn, common, ₩ ton	90@100
Broom handles, ₩ 1,000	20@ 25
Swallow brooms, ₩ dozen	5 00

HORSE SHOES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 6, 1871.

The following are the current cash prices;

Horse shoes, ₩ keg	$4 75
Mule shoes, ₩ keg	5 75
Less than 100 kegs:	
Horse shoes, ₩ keg	5 00
Mule shoes, ₩ keg	6 00

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 6, 1871.

The following are the card rates of the R. S. M. Co.

Saponifier—50 cases at	$5 50 ₩ case.
Less quantity	6 50 ₩ case.
Potash—50 cases	5 50 ₩ case.
Less quantity	6 50 ₩ case.
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	5½c ₩ ℔.
Less quantity	6½c ₩ ℔.
Sal soda—25 kegs	3½c ₩ ℔.
Less quantity	3¼c ₩ ℔.
Sal soda—25 bbls	3¼c ₩ ℔.
Less quantity	3½c ₩ ℔.
Caustic soda—10 drums	6¼c ₩ ℔.
Less quantity	7 c ₩ ℔.
Copperas—20 bbls	1½c ₩ ℔.
Less quantity	2 c ₩ ℔.
Porous alum—10 bbls	3½c ₩ ℔.
Less quantity	4 c ₩ ℔.
Sulphuric acid	3 c ₩ ℔.
Muriatic acid	3½c ₩ ℔.
Nitric acid	15c ₩ ℔.
Chloride calcium	2½c ₩ ℔.
Pure alumina	10c ₩ ℔.
Salt	$2 00 ₩ bbl.
Lump Alum	3½@4c ₩ ℔.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

April 3.—Beef cattle were rather dull this week, and prices favor buyers. 1,963 head arrived and sold at 9a9½c for extra Pennsylvania and western steers; 6½a8½c for fair to good, and 4a6c ₩ ℔ gross for common, as to quality.

Head.		Price.
85	Owen Smith, West Va., grs	8½a9½
30	R. Maynes, Lancaster, grs	7 a8½
75	A. Christy, Western and Lancaster co., grs	8 a9
26	James Christy, Lancaster co., grs	7½a8½
55	J. McArdle, Western, grs	7 a8½
30	Dengler & McCleese, Western, grs	7½a9
75	P. McFillen, Lancaster co., grs	7 a8½
28	B. F. McFillen, Lancaster co., grs	8 a8½
56	P. Hathaway, Lancaster co., grs	8 a9
120	James McFillen, Jr., Western, grs	7½a8½
90	James S. Kirk, Lancaster co., grs	7½a9
216	J. J. Martin & Co., Lancaster co., grs	8½a9
60	E. S. McFillen, Lancaster co., grs	8½a9
50	Ullman & Bachman, Lancaster co., grs	8 a8½
134	Mooney & Miller, Lancaster co., grs	7½a8½
100	D. Smyth & Bro., Lancaster co., grs	7½a8½
66	Dennis Smyth, Lancaster co., grs	6½a8½
54	Thos. Mooney & Bro., Lancaster co., grs	8 a9
25	H. Chain, Western grs	6 a7½
40	Jas. Clemsen, Lancaster co., grs	7½a8½
60	G. Schamberg, Lancaster co., grs	7½a8½
90	Hope & Levi, Lancaster co., grs	7½a8½
18	H. Frank, Lancaster co., grs	7½a8
42	Elcorn & Co., Lancaster co., grs	7 a8
32	L. Frank, Lancaster co., grs	7½a9
40	Kimball & Alexander, Lancaster co., grs	7½a9
36	E. & I. Chandler, Chester co., grs	8 a9
20	L. Horne, Lancaster co., grs	4 a5½
18	H. Chain, Jr., Western, grs	5 a6½
45	Leavenstine & Co., Montgomery co., grs	6 a7

Cows were unchanged. 200 head sold at $20@65 ₩ head.

Sheep were rather lower. 15,000 head sold at 5@6¾c ₩ ℔ gross, as to condition.

Hogs were in fair demand. 2,500 head sold at $11 @11 50 ₩ 100 ℔s, net.

MERCHANT BAR AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 6, 1871.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted orders .... 3¼c rates. Discount off standard list.

Carriage and tire bolts, full square neck, forged nuts .... 60 and 10 net

Plow bolts .... 20 and 5

Machine and square head bolts .... 40 and 5

Coach and lag screws, by the 100 .... 40 and 10

Square and hexagon nuts and washers .... 5 c ₩ ℔ off

NET PRICES.

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, 1 in. diam., 4c; ¾ and ⅞ in. diam., 4½c; ⅝ in. diam., 4¾c ₩ ℔.

Skein bolts, in bulk, in lots of 5 keg or more, ⅜ in. diam., 7½c; 9-16 in. diam., 8½c; ⅝ in. diam., 9½c; 1c ₩ ℔ extra, when less than 1 keg of each size is ordered.

Coach and lag screws, in bulk, in lots of one keg or more, 1 cent. ₩ ℔, over above.

Screw Hook and Eye hinge, ¾ to 1 in. diam. 10c; ⅝ in. diam. 11c; ½ in. diam. 13c ₩ ℔ net.

Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pairs or more, 14 to 36 in. long, 7c; 8, 10 and 12 in. long, 8½c ₩ ℔ net.

Strap and T hinges .... 30 ₩ cent off.

Screw hitching rings .... $7 50 ₩ 100 net.

Duck nest tuyere irons .... $13 50 ₩ doz.

Cast iron washers .... 3½c ₩ ℔.

Bridge and roof bolts—

1 to 2⅜ in. diam. over 8 feet long .... ₩ ℔. 4½c

1 to 2⅜ in. diam. from 4 to 8 feet long 5c

1 to 2⅜ in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long 5½c

⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam. over 4 feet long 6c

⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam., from 1½ to 4 feet long 6½c

WAGON HARDWARE.

Wagon box strap bolts, 14 inch, 80c net ₩ set of bolts.

5c ₩ set for each additional inch over 14 inch. All sizes and lengths made.

Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ⅜ at screw end .... 55c ₩ set of 8 bolts

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in. long by 7-16 at screw ends .... 40c ₩ set of 8 bolts

Wagon box rods, narrow track, each 15c

Wagon box rods, wide track, each 16c

Single tree irons, ₩ set of 4 pieces 30c

Wrought iron bolster plates, 2¾ inch wide, ₩ set 48c

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 inch wide, ₩ set 50c

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3¼ inch wide, ₩ set 53c

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ inch wide, ₩ set 55c

Wagon Brake Ratchets, each 13½c

Wagon Hammer Straps, each 13½c

Strap bolts, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets and hammer straps, in lots of 50 set, each, 10 ₩ cent. off.

Wagon box staples, 1½ to 2½ inch ₩ 1,000 net .... $14 net.

Neck yoke eyes, each .... 5 net.

King bolts, ⅞, 1, 1⅛ and 1¼ inch in diameter, ₩ ℔ 4½

Wagon rivets, extra large and oval head, ¾ inch diameter, all lengths, ₩ ℔ 11

Tongue cap iron, same as band iron, 1¼, 2, and 2½ inch wide, ½c ₩ ℔ over same size of band iron, net.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

March 30.—American pig—there is not much doing in pig iron, as consumers are buying as sparingly as possible; moreover, many of them are out of coal, and can therefore use no iron. Unless coal is obtained speedily the Hudson River furnaces must go out of blast. The stock of iron has been steadily decreasing, and is now very small. We quote $34 to $36 for No. 1 Foundry, and $32 to $34 for No. 2. No. 1 Hudson River iron can be had for $34; and most of the Lehigh brands for $35, though $36 is asked for two or three.

Scotch Pig.—The stock of Scotch iron here is light, there being no Coltness, and the stock of Gartsherrie probably not exceeding 75 tons. There is some Coltness, however, on the way. The market is no more than firm, and the demand does not come up to the expectations of importers. We note sales of 500 to 600 tons Glengarnock to be shipped from Liverpool, on private terms; 200 tons Glengarnock at $32 50; 100 tons Gartsherrie, ex ship, at $34; 100 tons Eglinton at $34. We quote Gartsherrie at $34; Glengarnock at $33 to $34; Eglinton at $34.

AMERICAN.

Foundry No. 1	₩ ton. $34 00@36 00
Foundry No. 2	32 00@34 00
Gray forge	— @—
White and mottled	— @—
Charcoal	40 00@55 00

SCOTCH.

Gartsherrie	₩ ton. $34 00
Coltness	none here.
Glengarnock	33 00@34 00
Eglinton	34 00

RAILS.

Welsh, gold	₩ ton. $55 00@57 00
American, at works	@70 00
Old Rails, D. H., gold	39 00@40 00

SCRAP IRON.

Wrought Scrap, No. 1 ex-ship	₩ ton. $39 00
Wrought Scrap, No. 1, from yard	41 00

—*Iron Age.*

IRONTON.

March 28, 1871.—The demand for pig iron continues good and the stock on hand, owing to the stoppage of most of the furnaces, continues to deplete. Nearly or quite all the furnaces will be in blast again by May 1st next.

We quote a firm feeling among holders at the advance, which is not equal to that at Pittsburgh: Good mill sells at $33@34; Foundry $34@35; Cold-blast $55@63; Bituminous $32@35.

Monitor Furnace is having a new hearth, and will blow again next week. Lawrence will go in blast about the 15th of April. Belfont will stop for repairs about July 1st. Hecla and Grant (cold-blast) are doing well.

The rolling mills are pushed to their utmost.

Nails are advancing, with ready sales.

The stove foundry of Messrs. Olhaber & Co. is in full blast. Mr. W. C. Frailey the efficient manager for 15 or 20 years, has been nominated for Trustee of the Water Works.

The Olive Machine Shops are now owned by Lambert & Gordon, the latter Mr. F. W. G., having purchased an interest therein.

Persons wishing the best of material for building purposes, including doors, sash, blinds and dressed lumber of all kinds, should remember that M. Wise & Co. have the same in abundance, at low prices.

PHILADELPHIA.

APRIL 1.—Iron—Pig iron continues scarce and firm. Sales of 1,500 tons Lehigh Crane No. 1 Foundry, at Hoboken, at $35; 500 tons No. 2 at $33; Grey Forge at $31@32, and 500 tons white and mottled at $30.

Manufactured Iron—Bar iron is dull but firm at $77 50. Old rails are steady at $39@41, gold, to arrive. Scrap is scarce and wanted at $40 for No. 1 wrought.

Scotch Pig—Sells in a small way at $34@35.

Blooms—Are neglected.

Nails—Are steady.

Anchors and Chains—Are in limited request, with small sales of the former at 7½c, and the latter at 5¾c ₩ ℔.

Anthracite No. 1 pig	$ 35 00@ ....
Anthracite No. 2	33 00@ ....
Anthracite, gray forge	31 00@ 32 00
Anthracite, white forge	29 00@ 31 00
Scotch pig No. 1	33 00@ 34 00
Charcoal wheel	45 00@ 51 00
American bar, refined	82 00@ 85 00
American bar, common	72 00@ 80 00
English hoop, ₩ ton	120 00@130 00
Flat or boiler	95 00@110 00
Scrap No. 1, wrought	39 00@ 41 00
Scrap No. 1 cast	27 00@ 29 00
Rails, City Mills	68 00@ 70 00
Old Rails, double heads	43 00@ 46 00
Old Rails, T's and U's	70 00@ 85 00

NAILS—Duty: Cut 1½c; wrought 2½c; horse shoe 5c ₩ ℔, cash.

Duncannon—

Edge grip	$4 50@
Flat grip	4 50@
Common 4d	5 00@
4d finishing	5 50@
Slating	4 50@5 00
Box	5 00@5 50

—*Price Current.*

BOSTON.

April 1.—The market for pig iron remains quiet. Both the demand and supply are very limited. Business is held in check by the small stocks and extreme prices asked by holders. The exigencies of consumption are quite moderate for the season, which alone prevents a further advance in prices. Manufacturers are supplying their wants, as far as possible, by the use of old metal. New is only taken to the extent of immediate and pressing requirements. Buyers are looking for a lower range of prices as soon as the Pennsylvania coal strike is ended, and the blast furnaces are able to resume. In the meantime they will run as close to the wind as possible, and the manufacture of products will be greatly restricted, owing to a lack of margin.

Manufactured iron of all descriptions is very firm, and prices are tending up with the enhanced cost of production.

Scotch pig is firm, with sales of leading brand No 1, in small lots for consumption, at a range of $34 00 @37 00 ₩ ton, including Gartsherrie at $36 00@36 50 and Coltness at $36 50@37 00. American is very scarce and firm, with sales of yard lot at $35 00@38 50 ₩ ton, for the different numbers, including No 2 extra at $35 00@36 00, and good brands No 1 at $38 00@ 38 50. Charcoal pig is selling at $45 00@55 00 ₩ ton, as to brand. Bar iron is firm at the late advance, with sales of English common at $72 00@75, and refined do at $77 00@82 00 ₩ ton. American refined bar is firm, and in moderate demand at $78 00@87 00 ₩ ton. Rails are in fair demand with sales of foreign, on the spot, at $56 00@57 00 ₩ ton, gold, for English; American are firmer at $74 00@75 00 ₩ ton, currency. Old rails are active and selling in large lots at $40 00 @42 00 ₩ ton.—*Bulletin.*

IRON AND ORE SHIPMENTS FOR THE WEEK.

Grand Tower, 600 tons ore; Cincinnati, 110 do do; Ironton 2,115 do; Pittsburgh, 1,400 do do; total, 4,225 tons. Pittsburgh, 500 tons pig iron. This is a small week's work, for want of tonnage. There is an abundance of both pig iron and ore awaiting shipment to Ohio river ports and Grand Tower.—*St. Louis Republican.*

CINCINNATI.

April 4.—We can report no change in prices. The stock is light, and is being gradually reduced, with a good demand. The following were the current rates:

PIG.

Charcoal Foundry, No. 1, ₩ ton	$36 00@38 00
Charcoal Foundry, No. 2 ton	34 00@36 00
Charcoal Mill, ₩ ton	34 00@35 00
Stone Coal Foundry, No. 1	35 00@37 00
Stone Coal Foundry, No. 2	32 00@35 00
Stone Coal Mill	32 00@33 00
Vesuvius Carwheel	50 00@55 00
Hot Blast Missouri, ₩ ton	45 00@45 00
Cold Blast Maramec, ₩ ton	50 00@00 00
Cold Blast Tennessee	50 00@00 00

WROUGHT.

Bar, Common, ₩ ℔	3¼@
Bar, charcoal, ₩ ℔	4¼@
Horse Shoes, ₩ ℔	5¼@5½c
Mule Shoes, ₩ ℔	6¼@6¾c
Nail rods	7¼@8 c

Nails—The stocks in the hands of agents are light, and, with an active demand, prices are strong and have an upward tendency.

10d to 60d	$4 25@4 50	3d	$5 75@5 90
8d to 9d	4 50@4 75	3d, fine	7 00@7 15
6d to 7d	4 75@4 90	Spikes, cut	4 50@4 85
4d to 5d	5 00@5 15		

—*Commercial.*

LOUISVILLE.

April 4.—We have no change to report concerning the market, and continue to quote as follows:

Hanging Rock No. 1 foundry charcoal, ₩ ton	$36 00@37 00
Hanging Rock No. 2, charcoal ₩ ton	34 00@35 00
Hanging Rock, mill	33 00@34 00
Western stone-coal, No. 1	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, No. 2	33 00@34 00
Western stone-coal, mill	32 00@33 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 1	34 00@35 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 2	33 00@34 00
St. Louis stone-coal, mill	32 00@33 00
Tennessee No. 1, foundry	34 00@35 00
Tennessee No. 2, foundry	33 00@34 00
Tennessee, mill	33 00@34 00
Alabama charcoal, No. 1 foundry	36 00@37 00
Cold-blast charcoal, car-wheel, Hecla	60 00@00 00
Cold-blast, Red River	50 00@55 00
Cold-blast, Tennessee	48 00@50 00

Cincinnati Coal Market.

April 4.—The demand has been mainly for present use, though some consumers are laying in their winter's supply. The stock is ample, but prices are steadily held:

Youghiogheny, afloat, per bush	10@00c
Youghiogheny, delivered, per bush	14@00c
Ohio River, afloat, per bush	8@00c
Ohio River, delivered, per bush	12@00c
Cannel, per bush	16@17c
Anthracite, per ton	$11 00

Coal Departures.

The rise in our rivers was altogether unexpected and caused a good deal of activity along the landing. The boat store men and all who are engaged in the coal trade appeared to have their hands full. The following boats will take their departure this day, and if the water holds out others will follow. The present run amounts to 1,733,000 bushels:

FOR CINCINNATI.

Towboats.	Barges &c.	Bushels.
Coal City	14	170,000
Niagara	9 & 1 fuel boat	130,000
Tom Dodsworth	10	110,000
Lake Erie No. 3	10	110,000
Leader	7	80,000
Total	50	600,000

FOR LOUISVILLE.

Towboats.	Barges and Flats.	Bushels.
Diamond	12	140,000
Veteran	7	90,000
Lioness No. 2	10	100,000
N. J. Bigley	10	120,000
Sam. Parker	9	100,000
Lion	10 and 3 flats	125,000
Tom Rees No. 2	11	125,000
Sam. Clarke	12	138,000
Veteran No. 2	6	75,000
Stella	12	120,000
	101	1,133,000
	51	600,000
Grand Total	152	1,733,000

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110⅜@110½.

NEW YORK, April 5—P. M.

MONEY

Money not quite so firm to-day. The rates were 5@6@7 per cent., closing at 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling Exchange 109⅞.

GOLD.

Gold has been steady all day at 110⅜@110½. Loans were made at 2@3 per cent. Clearings at the New York Gold Exchange Bank $20,897,000. Exports to-day $245,500.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments opened steady at about yesterday's prices, but after proposals to sell by the government were made public, they fell off from ⅛ to ⅜ per cent. The awards were $3,000,000 at 109.85.

Coupons, 1881	116⅜	5-20s, 1867	111⅝
5-20s, 1862	112½	5-20s, 1868	111⅝
5-20s, 1864	112⅛	10-40s	108⅜
5-20s, 1865	112⅜	Currency 6s	115⅛
5-20s, 1865, new	111⅜		

STATE SECURITIES.

State Securities were dull and rather heavy; Tennessee issue steady.

Missouris	92⅛	Virginias, old	70
Tennessees, old	66	North Carolinas, old	46½
Tennessees, new	66	North Carolinas, new	24
Virginias, new	71		

STOCKS.

Stocks opened strong at about last night's prices, the general market remaining steady all the forenoon. Reading, and Delaware and Lackawanna were very strong, Northwestern weak, and Lake Shore and Rock Island firm and active. During the afternoon the entire market showed quite a strong disposition, Ohio being the principal feature, which opened at 46⅞, and sold up to 48⅛. The market closed strong, with a slight concession from the highest figures made.

W. U. Telegraph	58½	Northwestern	88⅛
Quicksilver	12½	Preferred	97⅛
Mariposa	6½	Rock Island, ex. div	111¾
Preferred	9½	N. J. Central	107⅞
Adams Express	74½	St. Paul	61⅛
Wells-Fargo Express	41	Preferred	79⅝
Amer'n Express	47¼	Wabash	59⅛
United States Express	46½	Fort Wayne	99
Pacific Mail	43⅝	Terre Haute	31⅜
New York Central	96¼	Preferred	55⅛
New York Cent. Scrip	92½	Chicago and Alton	118⅝
Erie	21⅛	Preferred	120
Preferred	42½	Ohio and Mississippi	48¼
Harlem	128	Cleve., Col. and Cin	88
Preferred	129	Burlington and Quincy	159
Reading	108⅛	Lake Shore	102⅜
Michigan Cent	121	Illinois Central	135⅛
Cleveland and Pitt'gh	114¾		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, April 5, 1871.

FLOUR—Steady.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring 1c lower, closing at $1 27⅞, cash; $1 30⅛ last half; $1 31⅜ seller May; this afternoon quiet at $1 27⅞.

CORN—No. 2 mixed opened firm but closed dull at 52½ @53⅛c; this afternoon dull and unchanged.

OATS—No. 2 dull and declined ½c; closed nominally at 48⅛@48⅜c.

RYE—No. 2 dull at 93@93⅛c.

BARLEY—No. 2 dull at 83c.

HIGHWINES—Dull; closed at 86½c.

PROVISIONS—Dull; mess pork $20 00 cash; $20 25 seller May. Lard closed at 11⅜@11½c cash and 11⅝@11¾c seller May. Dry salted shoulders 7c; short rib middles 8⅞@9⅛c; short clear 9¼@9⅜c.

HOGS—Quiet but steady at $5 85@6 50.

CATTLE—Firm and 15@20c higher at $4 62@7 15.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour dull; superfine western and State $6 00@6 45; common to good extra $6 50@6 85; good to choice $6 65@7 25; white western extra $7 25@7 85; Ohio extras $6 70@7 35; St. Louis $6 80@9 00. Rye flour and corn meal quiet. Whisky heavy at 91@91½c. Wheat dull; new spring $1 57@1 60; red and amber $1 62@1 65. Rye dull but unchanged. Barley dull and unsettled; Canada West $1 15. Malt quiet. Corn dull and unchanged at 80@81c; yellow 82½c. Oats quiet and unchanged; western and Ohio 68@72½c; old western 64c. Leather unchanged at 26½@29½c; Orinoco 25@29c. Wool firm; domestic 48@56c; pulled 40@51c; California 30c. Hay firm at $115@120 for shipping and $120@145 retail. Hops firm; State 8@12c; western 8@9c. Coffee firm. Rice 13¼@17c. Sugar steady; Cuba 9@9½c. Molasses steady. Rice 8@8½c. Crude petroleum 13½c; refined 23½c. Mess pork firmer at $20 62@20 87; prime $17 50@17 75; prime mess new $18 50@19 00. Beef dull; mess $10 00@15 00; extra $15@17 50. Hams $24@31; prime mess dull at $26@27 50; India dull $28@30. Cut meats heavy; hams 12@12½c; shoulders 8@8½c. Middles dull. Lard firmer; prime steam 11@11½c; kettledried 12½@12½c; June 12⅛c. Butter dull but unchanged at 12@30c; western 20@40c.

LATEST—Flour dull and a shade lower at $6 45@6 75 for shipping extras. Wheat dull; new spring $1 57@1 60; red and amber $1 60@1 65. Oats—68@72c. Lard steady. Eggs dull and drooping; fresh 16@16½c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 14@14½c. Flour firm. Wheat steady at $1 38@1 40. Corn quiet and unchanged at 57c. Rye nominally $1 05@ 1 08. Oats firm; mixed 52@55c. Barley—higher grades advanced to 95@98c. Groceries unchanged. Linseed oil active and advanced to 98@99c. Eggs dull and declined to 13@14c. Cheese quiet and unchanged. Butter dull. Cloverseed quiet and unchanged at $10 25@10 50. Timothy seed quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and nominal at $20 00. Lard active and advanced to 11½@11¾c. Bulk meats dull and drooping; bulk shoulders 7c; do sides 8½c; do sides, clear rib 9c, with sales of do clear at 9¼c. Bacon quiet but unchanged; shoulders 7¾c; do sides 10c; do sides, clear rib 10½c. Whisky firm at 87c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, April 5.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and drooping, and 1@2c lower; No. 1 red Wabash $1 46½; No. 2 white Wabash $1 70; rejected red $1 30; No. 1 Dayton and Michigan red $1 45½. Corn dull and declined 1c; high mixed 58½c, closing at 58c; Michigan 59c; white 61c. Oats dull but unchanged; No. 2 53½c; Michigan 55c. Cloverseed dull but unchanged.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Dry Goods—The market is fairly active and prices generally steady for all staple articles suited to the wants of the present trade. The only change of importance to note is a reduction of ½c ₩ yard in the price of Gold Medal bleached muslins, which now sell at 12½c, and Waterford double weight sheetings, which sell at 13c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, April 5.—Flour quiet but unchanged. Wheat firm; sales 3,000 bushels No. 1 red winter at $1 43; No. 2 nominally held at $1 40. Corn steady and in moderate demand; high mixed 63c. Oats dull at 56c. Crude petroleum dull at $4 60@4 65; refined dull and inactive but unchanged.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, April 5.—Flour quiet but unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No 1 $1 30⅛; No 2 $1 27⅞. Oats quiet but unchanged; No 2 52½c. Corn active and advanced; No. 2 mixed higher. Rye dull but unchanged; No 1 91c. Barley dull and nominal. Provisions dull but unchanged.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, April 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; Ohio and Indiana, $1 55@1 60. Corn dull but unchanged; mixed western, 76@78c. Oats, 62c. Mess pork quiet. Bacon weaker. Lard weak. Whisky 92c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—Flour dull; Ohio and Indiana, $7 00@7 75. Wheat steady; red western $1 65@1 67. Rye quiet and unchanged. Corn steady; mixed western, 78½c. Oats, 68@69c. Whisky unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 5.—Cotton steady at 14½@14⅝c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, April 5.—Cotton dull at 13½c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, April 5.—Cotton quiet at 14½c.

Our Imports of Wool.

The trade in foreign wool, for the past month, shows some unusual features. The lightness of the receipts of the domestic staple—the arrivals at this market, since January, being 5,000 bales less than last year—has enlarged the demand for foreign wool, and hence we find an increase in the March import at New York of 4,670 bales, as compared with the same month of last year. From Africa, we have imported 652,000 pounds more than in March 1870; from South America, 1,057,000 pounds more than then; from Russia, 985,000 pounds more; and from France we have received 104,000 pounds, against none last year; while from England we have imported 264,000 pounds less than in 1870; and from Turkey we have received none, although, in March last year, we imported from that country 217,000 pounds. The imports from Russia are especially important, being for the one month over one-third the average of the whole year since 1865; which indicates a greatly enlarged production of the class of goods requiring especially that class of wool. We are indebted to Messrs. Tellkampf & Kitching Brothers for the following compilations showing the imports from each country, at New York, during the month of March in 1871 and 1870:

IMPORTS DURIAG MARCH, 1871.

	Bales.	Pounds.
From Africa	1,757	755,098
From West Indies	11	4,876
From South America	1,294	1,070,950
From Russia	5,448	2,059,863
From France	331	104,084
From England	501	195,539
Total	9,342	4,190,410

IMPORTS DURING MARCH, 1870.

	Bales.	Pounds.
From Africa	229	103,053
From West Indies	2	730
From Turkey	353	217,285
From South America	18	13,381
From Russia	2,876	1,073,918
From England	1,194	459,345
Total	4,672	1,867,71

The imports for the first quarter of the year do not vary materially from last year, the receipts being this 573,000 pounds, or ten per cent higher, as will be seen from the following comparison of total of arrivals from foreign countries:

	Bales.	Pounds
1870—1st January to 31st March	13,134	5,583,492
1871—1st January to 31st March	13,822	6,156,868

Crude Oil Touching Bottom.

Several dealers in this market, possessing much more confidence in our sagacity than we feel ourselves, have lately asked us to notify them when crude oil shall touch its lowest price. We candidly answer that we do not know when it will do so. For the benefit of our Western friends, however, we feel free to state that certain very successful operators have lately said that they would like to have oil ready to deliver in Europe to-day, at prices for which they can buy here to-day. If our friends the producers can find any "bull" comfort in this announcement, we are sincerely pleased to be the means of presenting it to them. Meanwhile, we request the producers to remember five important facts, namely: that domestic consumption has materially declined, that the stock of crude is very large in their country, that prices for "futures" for midsummer are no higher than they were in February, that the stock in Europe is by no means small, and that the export demand is based on decidedly low bids, and is not heavy at that.—*N. Y. Bulletin.*

STATE NEWS.

Scott & Barr, publishers of the Punxsutawney *Plaindealer*, have leased the establishment to W. P. Hastings, who will continue the publication of the paper.

There is a sassafras tree in Lycoming county measuring six feet seven inches in circumference.

Huntingdon has nine churches—one to every 388 people.

A. H. Bronson, of Titusville, is going to build a stable, to cost $8,000.

The amount claimed by the sufferers from the border raids is $2,939,994.

A movement is on foot to erect a town hall in East Brady, at an expense of $5,000.

The Warren *Ledger* reports a death in that borough from trichinæ, and the dangerous illiness of six others. The disease was acquired by eating raw pork.

A little son of Mr. Bowman, of New Cumberland, was drowned in a mill race last Wednesday.

In Marietta, Lancaster county, some days since, Nicholas McFadden, aged eleven years, was struck in the forehead with a stone thrown by another boy. He thought nothing of it, and went about for several days, when he began to show symptoms of lock-jaw, which caused his death.

A young lady of Easton gave a party, at which lemonade was the weakness. Some wicked young men put a quantity of croton oil in the lemonade, which the guests drank. Most all of them went right home, and the guests are inquiring for the perpetrator of the deed around, with shot-guns.

The Titusville *Herald* says: An oil driller named Slobson, living near Linesville, in this State, got "huffy" with his wife because she wouldn't hold his dog while he benzined him for fleas. He would have come out all right if the dog had not wagged his tail too near the fireplace. As it is, Slobson can't wear any clothes except a flour and oil overcoat; his head looks like a gourd struck by lightning, and the only memento left to cherish of old dog Tray is his steel collar.

There were thirty-seven deaths in Harrisburg during March.

Greensville, Mercer county, is out of debt.

In Chapinville, Crawford county, the other day, one man claimed a sheep that had been taken up by another, and undertook to take it away forcibly. Both parties were plucky, and held on nearly all day. They got hungry and sent for their dinners, and by mutual consent each used one hand to take food and held on to the sheep with the other. Toward evening some relatives of the claimant came to his aid, and they bore off the sheep in triumph. The sheep was the principal sufferer.

Lodge No. 593, I. O. O. F., will dedicate their new hall at West Middlesex, Mercer county, on Wednesday.

The keeper of a livery stable in Allentown ducked a fellow in the water trough for hiring a horse, without having money to pay for it.

There were 261 deaths in Philadelphia last week.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

At last we have the genuine account of the Royal Wedding in England, and the particulars are sufficiently minute to satisfy the most exacting. From the *Tribune's* letter we take these interesting passages:

"The Princess is a girl of great firmness of character; but one need not wonder to detect a flutter on her soft cheek, a slight trembling in her walk, as she moves thus, the center of all eyes, forward to the altar where other eyes are waiting to meet hers, where her betrothed stands waiting to become her husband. The music rolls out its triumphant strains, the glittering procession reaches the altar, and the moment is come to which all England has been looking forward since I forget how many months. While the music still plays, the Queen and the rest have been led to their seats, nods and salutations are exchanged much as among ordinary mortals. I hear a whispered comment or two on the dress of this lady or that, then comes a hush, and the service begins.

"They were married by two Bishops, the Bishop of London and the Bishop of Winchester, the latter better known as Bishop of Oxford, sometimes as Bishop Wilberforce, sometimes by a more expressive and less decorous name. The choir chanted the two Psalms, and as the music went on, the sun came streaming brightly through the chapel windows. It was the Bishop of London who read the service, only parts of which were audible. If the owners of the Peerages to which I have just referred own also a Prayer Book, they know well, or can soon learn, the course of the touching and beautiful service of the Church of England. When it came to clasping hands, there was a difficulty about drawing off the Princess's glove, and she finally surrendered her bouquet to one of her bridesmaids, then the Marquis grasped—one could see with eagerness—the white hand that was release d Not all the questions and answers were distinc t When the Bishop asked, "Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?" the Queen responded with a gesture. It was both as Queen and as mother that she gave the bride away, not without the thought, it may be believed, of that other one who might have done it in her place. When the ring was put on, and the two were man and wife, the bells and cannon announced it to the waiting throng outside. The Queen kissed her daughter. The daughter's husband advanced, bowed low, bent his knee, and kissed the hand of the Queen. Then the dazzling procession re-formed; the Marquis and the Princess leading the way down the steps arm in arm, and so, amid congratulations from all sides, and blessings from friends, and still under the gaze of that rare company of the great people of the earth, this young couple went their way out of the church, pledged to each other for their lives by the same simple and solemn words that village maiden and village lover pronounce daily all through England.

A carriage, with two pairs of grays, waited in the quadrangle at four o'clock. The Marquis and his wife came down in traveling costume, the Princess wearing, if you care to know that fact, a white chip bonnet and a white silk dress. As they stepped into the carriage and drove off, a shower of white satin slippers was thrown after them—even royalty not disclaiming to bend to the old superstition of good luck. A new broom was also thrown by somebody who has faith in that custom, which is said to be of Highland origin. As they drove down the Long Walk the crowd of spectators seemed greater than ever, and the enthusiasm was certainly greater than in the morning. The Life Guards again escorted them, and salutes announced their depaature. All along the road to Claremont there were popular demonstrations, addresses, green arches, presents of bouquets of white camelias and orange blossoms; and at Esher the poor young people had to listen to the reading of an address engrossed on vellum, and presented by a rector with two church wardens at his side.

Is Electricity Produced by the Living Human Body?

In the London *Spiritualist*, of February 15, are some remarks by Mr. Cromwell F. Varley, the well known electrician, on the supposed production of electricity by the living human body. He says the sparks produced by combing the hair, by drawing off silk stockings, or by rubbing the feet on a carpet, are illustrations of frictional electricity, which in no way depend on vitality, but are due solely to proper conditions in the substances rubbed together and in the atmosphere. He then comments on another form of supposed bodily electrification, which has led many people to suppose that the brain was an electrical battery sending electricity through the nerves to contract the muscles, and which is produced as follows: The two terminals of a very sensitive galvanometer are connected each with a separate basin of water. If the hands be then placed one in each basin, on squeezing one hand violently a positive current is almost always found to flow from that hand through the galvanometer to the other hand which is not compressed.

While experimenting night after night on this subject in 1854, Mr. Varley found that, after squeezing the hand, opening the clenched fist produced a momentary increase of power instead of a decrease; and when the wind was from the southwest, the power was less than one-fourth as strong as when it was from the northeast. The former wind was found to be slightly negative to the earth; the latter was invariably powerfully electropositive. On trying to exhibit these currents on one occasion, and finding them to be very weak, Mr. Varley washed his hands thoroughly in water containing a little liquid ammonia, in order to decompose the grease in the pores of the skin. The result was a diminution instead of an increase of the power. On washing his hands, however, with very weak nitric acid, and afterwards with water, he obtained more power on squeezing his hands than he had ever done during the most persistent East wind. This led to an explanation of the phenomenon as one due to chemical action alone, the act of squeezing the hand violently forcing some perspiration out of the pores. By dipping one hand in a solution of ammonia and the other in one of nitric acid, and then washing both in water, squeezing either hand, produced a current in the same direction; and when both hands were placed in the water and a little acid dropped on one of them, a current was instantly generated without any muscular exertion. Mr. Varley finds no evidence that electricity exists in or about the human body, either as a source of motive power or otherwise; and would explain all the feeble electricity which has been obtained from the muscles as due to different chemical conditions of the parts of the muscle itself.

* * *

A curious festival took place in India on the 22d o January. It began with a morning service at the *Mandir* (or church) of Keshub, Chunder Sen, which was marred by an incident of painful interest. With a view to healing the long-standing schism between the conservative and the progressive sections of the Brahmos, the pulpit had been offered on this occasion to the aged leader of the conservatives, Debendro Nath Tagore. Unfortunately, he showed himself unequal to the position, and after speaking for some time under much constraint, he suddenly departed from the subject of his sermon, "and fell to vilify Christ and Christianity in the most intemperate language," and to abuse Keshub "for his supposed Christian tendencies." Had it been any other speaker, he "would have been immediately checked then and there," for it is a standing rule of the institution that "no sect shall be vilified, ridiculed or hated:" but under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the congregation thought it sufficient to send in a written protest afterward, vindicating their principles. But "the intense pain which the conduct of Baboo Debendro Nath caused them at the very opening of their season of sacred joy," seems to have been overpaid by the subsequent results of their own spontaneous course.

Hundreds of Brahmos had assembled from different parts of the country, "to bear witness unto the Truth, and rouse their slumbering countrymen with the words of a stirring hymn composed for the occasion;" and in the afternoon the annual procession took place, from Keshub's house to the *Mandir*. Before starting, they assembled in the courtyard, and "prayed heartily, humbly, and with fervent faith. Long did they stand there singing and praying, while a vast concourse of people gathered and pressed them on every side." At last they moved out, the whole procession apparently numbering two or three thousand, all dressed in white. They carried white flags, which bore these inscriptions in Sanskrit: "One only without a second," "Truth will triumph," "Only Divine grace availeth," "East and West" (the last motto bearing reference to the sympathy evoked by Keshub's visit, "and the union of England and India in the bonds of love.")

As they walked, they sang in chorus their new missionary hymn, "O hasten to the Father's Temple of Grace!" In the midst of this band, prominent by the peculiar dignity of his bearing, walked slowly Keshub Chunder Sen, barefooted and bareheaded, his face beaming with radiance; while beside him were the other nine Brahmo missionaries, some of whom had lately returned from distant and trying labors. When they reached the *Mandir*, it was already so full that it was with difficulty that Keshub could reach the pulpit. While the service, described as very impressive, proceeded within, the hundreds who were obliged to remain outside gave utterance to their enthusiasm in hymns.

REFERRING to the encounter between B. F. Butler and Garrett Davis in the Senate last week, the Springfield *Republican* remarks:

"There is a very general impression that, if Butler must get up rows, he ought to confine himself to his own side of the capitol, and there is very poorly concealed regret in many quarters that, having been begun, Senator Wilson did not omit to act his usual role of peacemaker, and allow the row to go on in the hope that it might have ended like the fight of the Kilkenny cats."

The "scene" is thus pictured by *The Capital*:

"When Kentucky's antique dust-hole turned and saw Butler he was at first amazed beyond expression. He could scarcely credit his aged eyes. For the first time in the history of his senatorial career he had a listener. He was sorely puzzled to know what it meant, and then he jumped at the conclusion that it meant insult. There was Benjamin with his off eye at large, with a devilish sarcastic expression on it, while the near one glared at Old Constitutional Law with the fierceness of a belated tom-cat. Kentucky's animated worm-hole of time put his senatorial hands on each side his desk, and leaning over, rolled his eloquence into a personal channel, and gave his one audience particular fits. His audience declined dispersing, but, on the contrary, glared like a cross-eyed tom-cat more than ever. This so exasperated the venerable believer in the constitution as it was and the States as they ought to be, that he shook his senatorial fist in the face of his audience, and then sat down exhausted."

IN THE United States Court, at Philadelphia, Monday, Judge McKennan decided that the re-issue and extended letters patent of Charles Parkham for sewing machines were valid; that the re-issued letters patent were for the same invention as that mentioned in his original patent; that the invention was useful; that it was well described and claimed; that the claims were not for functions, but for devices, and were valid; that the Wickersham machine, and the Fisher-Wickersham machine, were not perfected inventions, and were not similar to Parham's invention; that Enswelier was not shown to be prior in date to Parham; that his invention was not the same as Parham's and that he had abandoned it. The Court further decided that the respondents clearly infringed both claims of Parham's patent, and decreed that Parham recover the profits earned by the defendants and the damages incurred by Parham, and that it be referred to Thomas N. Wilson, as master, to estimate them, and that a perpetual injunction issue restraining the defendants from further use of Parham's invention. Justice Strong concurred in the decision.

Ask Your Druggist

For Hale's Temperance Bitters.

FOR INDIGESTION, Dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferrophosphrated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MW*

MARRIED:

BUNTING—MARKER—On Tuesday evening, April 4, 1871, at the residence of the officiating clergyman, Rev. E. A. Noble, Mr. O. C. BUNTING, Assistant Purser of steamer Arlington, to Miss JENNIE MARKER, of Rochester, Pa.

CUNNINGHAM—VAN VOORHIS—March 30, 1871, by Rev. L. Y. Graham, Mr. J. O. CUNNINGHAM to Miss M. LIZZIE VAN VOORHIS, only daughter of Dr. J. S. Van Voorhis, of Belle Vernon, Penna.

MONTGOMERY—BALLANTINE—On Thursday, 30th ult., at the residence of the bride's parents, Rev. J. C. Steel, administering, ALEXANDER J. MONTGOMERY, Esq., of Kittanning, Pa., to Miss MARY, daughter of John Ballantine, Esq., of Allegheny city.

KNOX—STEWART—By Rev. S. F. Scovel, on the 4th inst., at the St. James Hotel, Pittsburgh, Mr. HIRAM KNOX, of Harrisburg, Pa., to Miss FRANK STEWART, daughter of Mr. Thomas Stewart, of Tuscarora Valley, Pa.

DIED.

MEREDITH—On Thursday morning, March 30, at fifteen minutes past 5, MARKER MEREDITH, only son of W. W. O. and Lizzie F. Meredith, aged fourteen months.

NEVIN—On Tuesday morning, April 4, JOHN L. NEVIN, aged thirty-eight years.

MARTIN—On Monday morning, April 3d, at six o'clock, ALEXANDER MARTIN, Sr., in the forty-fourth year of his age.

McCLURG—On Monday afternoon, April 3d, at a quarter past three o'clock, WILLIAM H. McCLURG, in the thirty-sixth year of his age.

FULTON—Thursday morning, March 30th, at her residence, No. 97 Fourth avenue, Mrs. JANE FULTON, in the eighty-fourth year of her age.

MARTIN—March 31st, 1871, Mrs. JANE MARTIN, aged seventy-eight years.

MITCHELL—On Saturday morning, April 1st, at 8½ THOMAS MITCHELL, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

FORREST—On Saturday morning, April 1st, in Council Bluffs, Iowa, Mrs. N. H. FORREST, wife of the late Richard Forrest, in the seventy-sixth year of her age.

SWINDELL—On Wednesday morning, April 5th, 1871, SUSAN H., wife of William Swindell.

NEAL—At Bellevue, Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock, J. LAWRENCE NEAL, aged thirty years.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1871.

TERMS.

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THE ONLY RIGHT WAY.

Than the COMMERCIAL no journal has been more fearlessly outspoken in its denunciation of the Ku-Klux outrages perpetrated upon white and black Republicans in the South, nor more earnest in its advocacy of prompt legislation and thorough action with respect to the unsettled States. We have repeatedly uttered our conviction that the present disordered condition of the South was largely owing to the moral support rendered its lawless classes by the Northern Democratic press, and have as often urged it to throw its influence upon the side of order and government by reprobating the excesses of its Southern allies. But the fatuity of Democracy is such that its absurd theory that the central government is acting outside of constitutional restrictions, blinds it to every danger and every duty; and hence, if it does not actually cry "tally-ho" to the hounds who are tearing their prey, it lends them its countenance by looking on with its hands in its pockets, and whistling a jovial air.

But while we insist that these disturbers of public peace and public welfare should not be allowed to go unwhipped of justice, we are firmly held in the belief that the time has also come wherein the Republican party must see to it that the bad and mischievous men who in those States have succeeded in obtaining place and power, are ousted from their positions as leaders and guides. The Republican party cannot any longer afford the strain which the mal-practice and mal-administration of men of reckless and boundless ambition have imposed upon it. One of the most prominent characteristics of the times is the unanimity with which the leading Republican journals begin to demand a radical reformation in the organization of its own ranks in this respect.

It is a good sign. Every thinking and intelligent man who can raise himself above the excitement of the moment must cherish the wish that the flames of partisan prejudice may speedily die out. To this end great caution and prudence must be exercised. Even under the most pacific circumstances the strife of politics tends to unsettle the calmest understanding and ulcerate the most benevolent heart. There are no bigotries nor absurdities too gross for parties to create or adopt under the stimulus of political passion. The path of all wise statesmanship lies between two opposite insanities, and we can never appreciate the grand serenity of Lincoln's immortal sentence, "With malice toward none, with charity for all," until we realize the madness, rancor and folly which mixed with the atmosphere he was compelled to breathe. Between men like the actors in the disgraceful rencontre in the United States Senate on Thursday—Davis, of Kentucky, the incarnation of hatred of innovation, and Butler, of Massachusetts, the incarnation of love of innovation, the welfare of the nation is in sore stress. The one would confine Liberty in a strait-waistcoat, the other would arm her with fire-brands, and both are partisans in whose struggles common sense is superseded by common consent.

In the disaffected States of the South the two most striking qualities underlying the disorder are those of levity and malignity. With the Southerner, hatred of the carpet-bagger takes the place of political principle—his conception of the character of the virtues has declined so deeply that treachery becomes justice and assassination patriotism; while on the other hand the Pucks who have been raised to the seats of Jove, like all incompetent men who are cursed with power, try to make proscription perform the work of foresight and insight. The Ku-Klux commit murder because they do not indulge in thought; they have ended in becoming fiendish because they started in being foolish—while the local officers of more than one of the Southern States have failed miserably because their initial movements were based on perversity and presumption. The scant thought which they ever had took the form of an inexorable but bad logic, and now that they have reached the limits of their little syllogism they find that the more they chop and hack the more complicated become their difficulties. No great conception of statesmanship that might serve to open a path through the entanglement comes into their unfertile brain: the very best of which they seem capable is to go on blundering and blundering. Many a man who would make an admirable leader of a debating club ruins a State by being put at the head of its affairs.

Now the grave problem of the South is to be solved in no such supercilious way. It is a problem which calls for the exercise of the genius and energy and patience of our wisest and most experienced men—men of that large and liberal intelligence which thinks into the meaning of institutions—who are emancipated from egotism, passion and folly—who are tolerant as well as earnest, and merciful as well as just. It is a problem which calls for the overthrow of corrupt and incompetent State officers, for the purification of legislation, for the lowering of taxation and the practice of strict economy, for the ostracism of demagogues who parade themselves as martyrs, for the belief that every "rebel" is not necessarily a reprobate, and above all for that true patriotism which the permanent welfare of the country puts above the exigences of party or the desire of power.

WHAT curious anomalies there are in our modern civilization. Mr. Frederick Douglass accompanied the San Domingo Commissioners to the Republics of Dominica and Hayti, making considerably extended journeys into the former country, and encountering people of all classes and conditions. While he has given it as his judgment that the Haytiens are a far inferior people to the Dominicans, he does not appear to entertain a very exalted opinion of the character of the latter. Wherever he went, however, and from whomsoever he found himself in contact with, he received hospitality and courteous treatment. Not until he got away from the barbarism and oppression of those semi-savage islands, and had neared the capital of his own civilized and Christianized country, did he meet with insult and contempt. We should like to know what are the logical inferences and deductions drawn by Mr. Douglass from his treatment while on the mail boat between Acquia Creek and Washington. It is an interesting psychological question, for he is a shrewd thinker, and reaches conclusions out of the common way. Perhaps he will fancy that if the outcome of tropic despotism is courtesy, and the results of temperate-zoned freedom are snobbery and cant, it is an open question whether annexation is desirable after all. "Don't join the church," said a man to his scape-grace friend. "It cannot possibly benefit you, and may result in incalculable mischief to the members." May be Mr. Douglass recollected this story. But if he did not it is none the less pertinent.

WHILE few can be found to approve the taste or applaud the spirit displayed by Mr. Sumner in closing his latest speech, wherein he offensively refers to the President in connection with the Ku-Klux outrages, it must be conceded that the wish is universal and earnest that the Southern problem might command the zeal, and unanimity, too, which have characterized the San Domingo business. There is something extraordinary in the fact that caucus decisions can be enforced for objects, on which, to say the least, the people are divided, while concerning questions about which there is no difference concentration of thought and unanimity of action at Washington appear quite out of the question. There is a San Domingo policy, but very little policy about the grave Southern question. All this the country does not like, any more than it likes the indifference manifested concerning Civil Service Reform and high taxes—questions of vital importance, and concerning which there is general unanimity—when there is so much energy manifested in acquiring part of an island for which nobody—without some speculators have done so—has asked. Let Mr. Morton, in the Senate, where, as much as any one, he is leader, take these things into account, so that the Republican party be no longer placed on an unnatural and destructive strain, but united and preserved, and the country benefited by the continuance of the Government in its hands.

A WORKINGMAN'S WORD ON LABOR.

In these days of perpetually recurring strikes, conventions, combinations and other forms of action and organization arising out of the conflict between Capital and Labor, it is good to find that such old-fashioned common-sense views as those embodied in the following paragraph from a late letter to a New England journal have not wholly passed out of existence. The writer—a laboring mechanic—says:

> "A man should have a right to sell his labor—the work of his hands—at any price he pleases; he should be the sole judge—no one else has a right to interfere. It is the old oligarchy of slavery. What is the difference whether you are a slave to an individual or to society?—the result is the same. Every man has the right to fix the price at which he will work—the number of hours he will work, and all the conditions relating thereto. It is a matter which concerns himself alone, and the capitalist has the same right; he is the sole judge how much he can afford to pay. If I can get three dollars for working ten hours per day, and am strong, robust and hearty, and believe it for my interest and the interest of my family,—if I can better educate them, impart to them more culture and refinement, and give them a higher social position, by *working fourteen hours for four dollars and twenty-five cents*, who has a right to say I shall not work the fourteen hours per day? How or where does any one—the legislature or a society—find the right to step between me and the man who wants my labor, and say how much he shall pay or how much I shall receive?"

Without disputing the right either of Capital or Labor to enter into combinations for the greater development or better protection of its interests, we are confident that a vast amount of crude and immature half-thought has shrieked itself hoarse upon this question. There is food for very grave reflection in the views of the writer above quoted. In previous articles on the strike in the anthracite coal regions, we have unequivocally condemned the spirit of intolerance and coercion, which, first on one side and then on the other, has sought to compel the contestants into submission and surrender. Not to speak of the consequences of the lock-out to thousands of poor families in New York and other cities, with whom the question of cheap coal is often well nigh a matter of life and death, nor of its demoralizing and paralyzing effects on trade and industry of every kind—its results in Schuylkill county alone show how thoroughly these ill-starred antagonisms are fraught with trouble and disaster. In that county alone there are something over two hundred collieries, with an invested capital of about $12,000,000. A number of operators have $200,000 invested in a single colliery, and others less. The average loss to each colliery while lying idle is at least $1,000 per month, making in all over $200,000 a month, or nearly two and a half million dollars a year dead loss. Taken in connection with the loss to railroad companies during the suspension, the aggregate amount will fully reach three million dollars a year, direct loss entailed by suspension, without reckoning the damage inflicted upon other industries, the depreciation of property, or even including the privations of the miners themselves. We believe that Wendell Phillips and other men of his class have wrought grave evil to the workingman and his cause by precipitating the labor question upon politics. It is true that the laborer ought to be heard, but so also ought the capitalist. The disintegration is only hastened—the breach only widened—the war of classes only made more violent—by pandering to the popular craze. Long and patient study, the application of critical tests and the honest comparison of adverse views, are all required for a proper solution of the difficulty. But the one-sided and irrational arraignment of capital now so prevalent is as injurious to the welfare as it is flattering to the vanity of workingmen. They have had bad advice; and it is all the more mischievous because so specious and plausible. They will do well to ponder the above opinions of one of their own number. His words are full of a homely wisdom. Workingmen, you are overlaying alike your manhood and your cause with the burden of too much societary machinery.

A SOCIAL SCIENCE SUGGESTION.

How shall the people be helped to save their money—what influences can be set in motion for the more thorough education of the masses in habits of economy—are among the practical questions affecting the welfare of our age and country. We are indebted to England for a number of ideas and plans which have been successfully incorporated into our business and financial methods, among them notably that of the postoffice money-order system, the benefits of which are now very frankly conceded, although the experiment was at first met by the most determined opposition. Another plan, the process of which is perfectly simple, and the sense of security limited only by the confidence of the people in the Government, might be introduced here with as much profit and advantage as have followed its establishment in England. We allude to what is known as the Postoffice Savings Bank system. The New York *Times* states that from the outset its success has been decided. The plan has been in operation ten years, and the number of offices now in existence in the United Kingdom is nearly or quite four thousand.

The method upon which they are conducted is exceedingly simple. The depositor leaves his money at the nearest money order postoffice, receiving a blank-book in which his name, address and occupation are inscribed. The amount of the deposit is entered in the book, attested by the signature of the Postmaster and stamped with the official seal of his office. This is the voucher of the depositor, the Government being responsible for its safe transmission to the General Office. On arrival there it is properly entered, and an acknowledgment is sent to each depositor, a precaution which acts as a check on the Postmasters; since if the depositor does not receive his acknowledgment within a specified time he must apply for it, which he may do free of postage. This is the whole method of making deposits, and the plan is so nicely systematized that it is said one person might deposit money in each of the four thousand postoffice savings banks without causing any confusion or embarrassment.

If the depositor desires to withdraw his money, all he has to do is to call at any money-order postoffice, fill up a blank form with the number of his book, the place of deposit, amount needed, place where he wants it paid, and mail the form, post free, to the Postmaster General. Upon receipt by him it is compared with the account and a warrant sent to the depositor, drawn on the Postmaster of the town where he wishes the money paid. Upon presentation of this warrant he receives the money, signs a receipt, and the transaction is ended.

We agree with the journal from which we condense our account that the introduction of the plan into this country would bring the savings bank principle into more intimate relation to the great body of the people than it has ever yet sustained. We believe it would tend to foster the economic principle where it already exists, and to develop it where it is not felt. It is stated that its operation in Great Britain has doubled the deposits in the regular savings banks, which fact alone is sufficient to refute the objections which might be urged against it on grounds of interference with established institutions. If the old saying be true that he is a public benefactor who causes two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before, so also is he who causes a penny to be saved which was before wasted or lost. Members of our social science institutes would do well to give this subject a thorough investigation, with a view to ascertaining the practicability of its adoption here.

NARROW GAUGE.

The subject of narrow gauge railroads is now attracting very general attention throughout the country. Their practicability and cheapness, both as respects construction and expense afterward, seem to be conceded. With the constantly increasing demand for railroads, the inability to raise money for them all, and from the fact that many of those projected can only be expected to do a limited amount of business, it is anticipated that ere long narrow gauge roads will be constructed in considerable number. Such a road now in Wales, only only one foot seven inches in width, carries more tons of freight and more passengers than some of the most prosperous railroads in this country. Another in Germany, two feet seven inches wide, which cost only $8,000 a mile, and whose running expenses are but sixty cents per train-mile, makes money with a small business by carrying freight at two cents per ton per mile. Similar experiments with narrow gauge roads have been successful in Russia and in Norway, in Austria and in Canada, and also in South America. In a mountainous country their advantages are peculiarly illustrated by their great saving in excavating and grading, and their ability to run on shorter curves and heavier grades than the broader roads is demonstrated. They run smaller and lighter cars, but experience has shown that they are equally safe in all respects.

In the West, we believe, schemes for building narrow gauge roads are far advanced, if work upon them has not already begun. One is to be constructed from the main line of the Pacific road in Nevada, to the White Pine mineral regions, a distance of over one hundred miles, and in Colorado, also, it is proposed to penetrate the mountains with such branch roads. A committee of the Massachusetts legislature has reported on the subject, estimating that these narrow roads, say of two feet nine inches in width, can be built and equipped for $14,000 per mile, as against $24,000 as the lowest cost for a road of the ordinary width. One disadvantage is mentioned, viz: that all goods brought into the trunk lines upon them would have to be transhipped to the larger cars, but even this is not considered sufficient to counterbalance the great gains in the original cost and the expense of the maintenance. If the advantages claimed for this description of roads be well founded, and of this there seems to be little doubt, their general adoption is pretty well assured, unless the superiority in speed, conceded to the broader gauges, as passenger carriers, more than counterbalances drawbacks as freight carriers.

GIVE THEM A CHANCE.

In every matter that pertains near or remotely to the colored man, the Democratic press, often otherwise fair and honorable minded, appears to be afflicted with the chronic habit of viewing the subject in a totally false light, and of carrying into the discussion a spirit of infinitessimal littleness. Alluding to the recent resignation of his seat in the United States Senate by Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* mentions the probability that ex-Senator Revels will be chosen to fill his place, and adds:

> "They have five negroes in the House of Representatives, and it would not do for the Republicans not to have one in the Senate."

"Would not do." As if it were a mere question of numerical equality or equipoise, as with weights of swine or herds of cattle. This is not the right spirit to bring to the discussion of grave subjects. Has the *Enquirer* observed that any calamity has befallen Congress or the nation from the elevation of these members of the proscribed race? Did not Senator Revels and Representative Rainey conduct themselves with modesty, dignity and decorum during the last Congress? Why, then, this sardonic derision and this unconquerable prejudice? The capacity of any race to take on forms of high civilization and culture is to be determined by tests, not by supercilious comparisons. A people which has the courage to do battle for its freedom, the manhood to work for its support, the intellectual craving which puts education above riches, and the moral cohesiveness which binds its members together for mutual helpfulness and ministration, deserves better treatment than either morose disdain or contemptuous condescension. We are not an advocate of agragrianism; we desire to level upwards instead of downwards; but we demand for the black man, as for the white, a fair field and no favor. How patiently and assiduously, and with what remarkable results these people are trying to overcome the intellectual dullness and heaviness entailed upon them in their long years of enforced ignorance and unrequited labor, let the following extract from a private letter, published in the New York *Post* of Tuesday, written from Atlanta by a gentleman whom hat journal pronounces "responsible," attest. He says:

> "I spent all the morning at the colored normal school. My surprise was very great to find that the colored boys and girls passed an examination in Greek with an average proficiency better than is found in Andover. I think I should have believed this in no other testimony than that of my own eyes."

In the whole realms of noble effort under adverse circumstances there is nothing more heroic or more touching than this. The outcome of ages on ages of oppression and depression—cowed hitherto by scourges and chains—starved hitherto of all lifting and enlightening fellowships—dead hitherto to the fine and subtle movements of the brain which are supposed to come only of centuries of backward-reaching civilization—these people, or their sons and daughters, reading Greek with "a better average proficiency than is found at Andover." If the *Enquirer* will endeavor hereafter to remember that "these are they who have come up out of great tribulation," we will in turn try to forget the part it took in seeking to make that tribulation perpetual.

SOME of the numberless difficulties which independent journalism has to encounter are shown in the desperate efforts now being made by the agents and abettors of the Tammany ring to muzzle, or failing of that to destroy the New York *Times*. This paper has been instant in season and out of season in exposing and denouncing the various iniquities and corruptions which distinguish the municipal rule of that city. The natural result is that it has incurred the bitter hatred of every member of the gang, from Tweed and Sweeny down through all the descending strata of their apologists and allies. Hoffman abhors it, and so does the shoulder-hitting repeater who votes for him. Fisk loathes it, but not more than do the ballet queens whom he has stipended out of his stealings. There is an offensive and defensive alliance against it which embraces equally the vicious combinations of money and brains that concoct rascalities and set them in motion, and the purchaseable instrumentalities, whether lawyers or ballot-box stuffers, selected for carrying them out. The crusade which the *Times* has, almost single-handed, waged against these rogues has been as courageous and conscientious as the crusades of the Christian knights against the infidel Moslems. It has given no quarter, and asked none; and its ability and pluck deserve the approbation of every honest journal and every upright man. During the earlier stages of the conflict the Ring and its emissaries tried to intimidate it. A number of frivolous and vexatious suits were, on various pretexts, brought against it, and in every way that ingenuity could devise the frightened harpies sought to hamper and restrict its influence. When it became evident that these attempts only had the effect of causing it to double-shot its guns and increase the rapidity of its fire, another method was resorted to. Intimidation gave place to bribery, and offers were made to purchase its silence with money. When it was found that neither bullying nor coaxing was of avail, a few stockholders who have an itching palm, were approached, and overtures made to them to sell their shares to Tammany, so that the Ring-masters might get an opportunity to cripple it with mandamuses, injunctions and similar appliances. The principal manager and owner, however, has published a card in which he states that he will neither consent to the sale of the *Times*, nor discontinue his exposures of Tammany legislation and practice; and threatens that if Tweed, Sweeney and Co. should on any pretence succeed in getting control of that journal, he will establish another paper into which shall be carried all the principles which characterize its present management. It is barely possible that the unscrupulous character of the Ring, and the unlimited money at its command, may ultimately enable it to destroy the value of the *Times* as a property; but it does not seem possible that in the long run such an attempt to muzzle and coerce the press can result otherwise than in the increased prosperity of the man whom this clique appears to be bent on ruining. In New York, as in other cities, there are Republicans who, having managed to introduce their finger into the public pie, wink at corruption and deprecate exposure of the plunderers. This has rendered the labors of the *Times* far more arduous than they would else have been; but we entertain no doubt that, should the plotters succeed in wresting the management of that journal from its present hands, the prospective paper will eventually become even more successful and influential than the present one. The people whose welfare is bound up in the great issues of moral and corporate right-doing will always in the end reward those who have committed themselves fully to their side.

THE question is raised, in case we get San Domingo who will be more likely to come into the United States Senate than Baez, when that country is fully installed as a State, as it soon would be? He is too much of a character to subside after pocketing the larger share of the million and a half dollars in the transaction; and if half the stories are true, he would prove the match of some of our present Senators. If Mr. Sumner does not exaggerate he would not have much to learn to become an expert in American politics. But, do we want him or his country just now?

THE following statistics show the amount of money borrowed by the various countries of the world during the year 1870. The loans for the first half of the year were for peaceful purposes, principally for the prosecution of great public improvements, but those of the last six months were mainly used in preparations for or the conduct of actual war. From January to July the loans reached the aggregate of $486,410,570. From July to October they foot up the sum of $464,534,600, almost equal to the amount borrowed during the preceding six months. The last three months of the year show a heavy falling off, the aggregate amount of loans being $191,390,635, making the total amount borrowed during the year $1,142,435,805. These loans were distributed as follows:

France	$354,568,530
Prussia	246,070,650
Russia	139,284,040
Great Britain	83,871,685
Peru	49,170,090
United States	36,764,000
Italy	28,309,265
Egypt	28,303,485
Turkey	27,000,000

These figures however do not necessarily show the actual increase of indebtedness. In many instances the new loans were doubtless effected for the purpose of cancelling old ones. Taken by themselves alone the figures of the above table would indicate a general tendency to bankruptcy, but that would be an erroneous conclusion, since a statement of the amount of indebtedness discharged by the various countries of the world during the year is necessary to the striking of a correct balance sheet showing the actual financial condition of the world. The United States, for instance, is reported a borrower to the amount of $36,764,000, when in fact her actual indebtedness was diminished by about three times that amount. It is certain, however, that a general balance sheet for 1870 would leave the governments of the world largely in debt; inasmuch as the extensive preparations for actual hostilities and for readiness in case of emergency, rendered extraordinary expenditures necessary throughout all Europe, and sent all its governments into the markets as borrowers. The United States is probably the only country enumerated in the list which reduced the principal of its indebtedness.

A WEEK or ten days ago a witness in the suit brought by George Washington Bowen, who seeks to recover the estate of the late M'me Jumel, on the ground of being her son, cast imputations upon the character of President George Washington, by stating that she had heard her mother say that he was the father of the plaintiff. This statement of the witness, an old lady named Mrs. Vandervort, created a considerable impression, and has been commented upon in numerous journals, it being so utterly at variance with the popular conception of Washington's character. The witness, whose family was on intimate terms of friendship with him, now states that from her mother's way of speaking about the matter she believes it was always said "in fun," and that she—the witness—thought it "very foolish to put it in the papers." We are glad that the garrulous old woman has had sense enough to undo, as far as she is able, the mischief wrought by her wagging tongue, and yet there are hundreds of people who read the original scandal but will never see the explanation, and so will go to their graves under the impression that Washington was a hypocritical libertine. And there are hundreds of others who will believe the first statement but will not believe the second, and who will go about whispering and hinting and chuckling over the supposed frailties of the great pariot.

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS, now President of the Memphis Life Insurance Company, on the occasion of the reception recently given him by citizens of Selma, Alabama, made a speech in which he is reported to have declared that State sovereignty, although defeated in the late struggle, will ultimately triumph; its day of success might not come in his time, but he would live and die in the belief that it would surely triumph. He also said that he had never asked pardon for what he had done, and he never would, for he felt that he had done right. He had always been willing give his life for his people, and now, if any Yankee power wanted his blood to atone for any action of the Southern people, they could take it. Commenting on this speech of Mr. Davis, a Selma paper says it is the first time he has touched, in public, upon genuine political questions, and hints that he is probably encouraged to ennunciate his still rebellious notions from recent transpirings in public affairs. His utterances are commended to the portion of the Northern press and people which has been led to believe that the cause of the rebellion is a "dead issue" in the minds of the leading men at the South. Is Mr. Davis preparing to compete for the next Democratic Presidential nomination?

THE Democrats and their allies, the Ku-Klux miscreants, are rapidly bringing the Presidential canvass into shape. A number of the most prominent members of the South Carolina Legislature have been compelled to flee from the State, and outrages against Northern men and Unionists are becoming more frequent all over the South. A private letter from Jacksonville, Florida, informs us that last week a large lumber mill was set on fire, and, with a considerable quantity of lumber, burnt, the owner, a Northern man, who had made himself obnoxious, having previously been "warned." An unsuccessful attempt was made to fire a hotel there, not long since. The letter says that this state of things is owing in some measure to a certain class of Northern men themselves, who disregard the duty they owe to cultivate good feeling and harmony. If Democrats in the North are not in actual sympathy with those who commit outrages, let them say so. It is undoubtedly true these Ku-Klux suppose they have the sympathy of the Northern Democracy, and for aught Democrats say or do, they are right in thus supposing. It is in this way that the Presidential field is being pretty rapidly and accurately staked out.

A LETTER of Gen. R. E. Lee, written in February, 1865, has recently been published for the first time, to show that he favored the employment of negroes as soldiers in his army. He regarded their use in this way not only as expedient but necessary, believing that the Federal authorities would so use them against the Confederates, and he could not see the wisdom of holding the negroes to await the arrival of the Union armies, when they might be used to check their progress. He expressed the opinion that "the negro, under proper circumstances, will make an efficient soldier," and added:

> "They possess all the physical qualifications, and their habits of obedience constitute a good foundation for discipline. They furnish a more promising material than many armies of which we read in history, which owed their efficiency to discipline alone. I think those who are employed should be freed. It would be neither just nor wise, in my opinion, to require them to serve as slaves."

On the strength of this letter the Confederate Congress passed an act authorizing the employment of negroes as soldiers, but the measure had been too long postponed to be efficacious.

AN organization composed of a great number of the most solid business men in New York has been formed to procure the repeal of the Income Tax. The movement will receive support from all the centers of business in the country. If ever a policy was maintained against the will of those whom it affects, it is this.

IN an analysis of the report of the Board of Health of that city, the Chicago *Tribune* says: "Up to June 30th every resident of Chicago has a comfortable prospect of life, *i. e.*, there is only about one chance in a thousand that he will die during the month, and, if all months were as healthy as those of spring, he would enjoy only about one chance in a hundred of dying during the year. But in July and August the mortality rates suddenly run up to 1,000 per month, which enlarges the chances of dying during the month to 1 in 300, and if all months were like these, our prospect of dying during the year would be as 1 in 25."

OF the "New Republican Declaration" in that city the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "The principles and policies of the Republican party are not so sharply defined as to exclude such a statement, or to make it unnecessary: nor does this statement contain anything in conflict with the Republican party, or indicating any movement toward a new party. To us it appears simply an effort to organize Republican sentiment into a force for action, and to lift politics out of a mere strife for the spoils of possession into the range of ideas, and into the principle which makes the carrying of ideas into the policy of the Government the paramount object of party organization."

THE Philadelphia *Press* says there was a partial resumption of coal mining in the vicinity of Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, last week. Several large collieries are now running there, the miners having assented to the operators' terms without regard to the action of their association at large. Considerable shipments of coal have already been made, which have paid the increased tolls of four cents per on per mile.

FROM all parts of northwest Missouri, Iowa and Wisconsin come the most encouraging reports of the growing wheat. It is stated that the crop promises to be one of the most abundant that has ever been produced in these States.

THE Washington *Chronicle* has had a struggle for existence, but we conclude it is about over. Some "organ" or other undertook to read it out of the party as "an anti-Administration paper, whereupon its editor gave this notice:

> "The *Chronicle* certainly is not in any special sense an Administration journal. It is an independent newspaper. Its managers advocate, according to their own judgment, Republican principles and sustain the Republican party. We support the Administration heartily in everything which we conscientiously approve, and in nothing which we do not so approve. When we cannot publish a newspaper on this plan in Washington, we will go where we can do it."

This rule lived up to will insure success, and, what is better still, a clear conscience and self-respect.

SOME difference of opinion at present existing between Rev. Dr. Duryea and Rev. Dr. Cuyler, both of Brooklyn, upon the subject of temperance—the former being an advocate of moderate drinking, of which the latter is an uncompromising enemy—a gentleman of a statistical turn of mind has prepared a table showing the relative strength of the churches and liquor saloons in that city. It appears that there are 1,635 places where rum is retailed, against 253 churches. If, as it is asserted, sixty regular customers are at the lowest computation required to support each of these saloons, the result gives 98,100 steady drinkers, and by adding to this number 1,900, to represent those who only occasionally imbibe, a total is produced of 100,000 persons directly interested in the liquor traffic of that city. On the other hand, if the average attendance at each of the churches be placed at 500 persons, the strength of the religious party will reach 116,500; but since the census shows that there are not quite 200,000 males in the city, while the church attendance may safely be said to be composed of two-thirds women and children, and since seventy-five per cent. of the drinkers are men, it appears that the churches can only muster a little over 36,000, against 75,000 on the side of rum. This is bad enough for Brooklyn, but we suspect that a similar table of statistics for Pittsburgh would show a still greater preponderance of alcoholism over religion. We suggest to the leaders of the license restriction movement in this city that they cause a tabular statement of the statistics of this question as it relates to our own city to be published.

THE New York *Globe* editorially states that the *World* was paid five hundred dollars to publish an editorial in favor of the Broadway Pnuematic Tunnel bill, which has passed the New York Legislature and awaits the signature of Governor Hoffman. This bill gives a company authority to construct an underground railway along Broadway; and it is claimed by disinterested persons that it would endanger a large number of the stately structures erected along that principal thoroughfare; while those who dispute this concede that for years to come it will so blockade the streets and interfere with the requirements of trade as to seriously injure the business of thousands of merchants. This journal was not always in favor of the proposition. A few days before the publication of the editorial alluded to, it said:

> "Governor Hoffman will hear arguments in opposition to the Pneumatic Railway on Thursday next. Our Broadway property holders have thus a final and most promising chance of defeating this outrage. They must not let it pass from them."

We do not, of course, mean to imply that this insignificant sum produced the remarkable change of opinion which thereafter shortly followed. Still we observe that the latest number of that journal which has come to hand devotes four columns of small type to an account of the proceedings of a meeting held in favor of the measure, in addition to a long editorial which in place of the word "outrage" substitutes a statement that the plan "seems imperative, and a policy of the highest wisdom." Thaumaturgy and talismanic influence somewhere.

WE noted a few days since the fact of the seizure of locomotives and other property of the Erie Railroad Company to satisfy a judgement of $40,000 in favor of Mr. C. C. Dyke, one of the suffers by the Carr's Rook disaster. The case has assumed a new phase, and seemingly to the advantage of the railroad company. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad a number of years ago caused to be enacted a statute limiting the amount of damages that could be recovered for injuries received on railroads passing through the State to $3,000, and further providing that before such damages shall be allowed, it must be shown that the injuries were sustained on the soil of the State, and the suits for damages must be instituted in the Courts of Pennsylvania. The scene of the Carr's Rock accident happens to be in Pennsylvania, and as the case of Mr. Dyke was tried in the New York Courts, which renders the recent seizures null and void, the locomotives at Port Jervis have been released and the sufferers at Carr's Rock are said to be busily casting about for other means of satisfying their demands. The six thousand cords of wood and the thousand railroad ties still remain in the Sheriff's hands, subject to sale under the execution. This the Erie Company have been unable to overcome, and Mr. Dyke will realize about $12,000 as the result.

THE caisson at the east abutment of the great railroad bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis having, on Tuesday, reached the rock, at the distance of one hundred and nine feet ten inches beneath the surface of the water, and one hundred and twenty-seven feet four inches below the city directrix, the Superintendent and others engaged in the work saw fit to indulge in a jubilation. They felt so rejoiced at reaching the rock bed under the Mississippi that they turned on in full blast all the steam whistles about the works and fired a salute with a small piece of artillery. The sudden outburst of a deafening chorus of whistles, varied by the report of the cannon, caused not a little excitement about the river. The last caisson has now been sunk to the required depth, and when the air chamber has been filled, the remainder of the bridge work will be above ground or water.

WE do not see why the fact that Mark Twain has made $6,000 out of his burlesque biography should be heralded by the press as a matter of great importance. We by no means agree with those persons who can discern neither humor nor usefulness in his writings; but neither do we accept the remarkable pecuniary successes which have rewarded his literary efforts as evidence of their extraordinary merit. There are to-day to be found scores of thinkers, scholars, philosophers and men of science, any one of whom towers infinitely above Mark Twain in solid endowments and acquirements, who have written books that, could they have gotten them published, would have materially increased the world's stock of knowledge and wisdom. But a jester will draw a crowd where divine Plato must discourse to empty benches.

THE demise of an eccentric character, one Dr. McBride, is announced as having occurred recently at Indianapolis. He was known from Maine to California as the "King of Pain." It is related of him that he became acquainted with an abandoned girl, only fourteen years of age and extremely ignorant. In a freak of generosity he placed in her hands, in the presence of a witness, $3,700, on condition that she would go to another city and there educate and fit herself for some honorable pursuit, giving her six years to accomplish this reformation; and, obtaining her promise, showed her into the street. A friend remonstrating, the doctor said, with a laugh, "I won it in four nights at faro, and if I can do a worthy deed with the infernal money, why shouldn't I? I'll make up for it in deviltry before another week passes." The girl disappeared and was never heard of afterward by the doctor.

CHICAGO had a sensation this week in the discovery, in the south branch of the river in that city, of the body of a man, minus head and legs. At first it was thought "murder most foul" had been committed, but it was suggested that the remains probably found their way to the river from a dissecting room. A surgical examination was determined upon, the result of which indicated pretty clearly that the decapitation and severing of the limbs of the body was the work of the blades of the propellor wheel of a steamer. The police superintendent concluding that it was not a "first class murder" after all, relinquished the idea of detailing his best detectives to solve the mystery. Whether the man suicided or was murdered, seemed to be of no consequence, the circumstance of the finding of the body being nothing out of the usual order in that vicinity.

KING WILLIAM, it would appear, was not anxious for imperial dignity. A correspondent writing from Berlin says that much persuasion was necessary to induce the King to accept the imperial title, and that he was far from being anxious in the matter, as has generally been believed. The great point of difficulty was the Prussian army, and any changes it might have to undergo in consequence of the unification of the realm in the form of an empire. In regard to any such change in the organization of the Prussian forces, even as to the military oath, titles of regiments, or for that matter as to the buttons of the uniforms, the King was immovable, and would have rather rejected the imperial dignity than to have allowed the least deviation in that model institution, his pride and solace in all circumstances.

A VERY natural result of the successes of the Germans and the creation of the German Empire, is the increased armaments and military expenditures of the other countries of Europe. Bismarck's "blood and iron" theory has evidently taken a deep hold upon those nations. England, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Sweden and Switzerland are all engaged in reorganizing and augmenting their forces and *materiel* of war. Expenditures, spurred on by Fear, gives Economy the go by. Under the pressure of this new dread the people are to have their heavy burdens increased, and the nineteenth century rule of civilized Europe is to be represented by the monstrous anomaly of a standing army, with general suspicion acting as commander-in-chief. If this is liberalism, what is feudalism? If this is Christianity, what is paganism?

AT ROLLA, Missouri, recently during the pendeny of a *habeas corpus* case in the court at that place, the Circuit Attorney, one Harris, in closing his remarks in opposition to allowing the defendant, a woman, to procure bail, drew from his pocket and threw upon the table a roll of bills which, he said, had been given him to influence his action in the case. This incident, naturally enough, greatly astonished the Judge, counsel and spectators. It is added that Harris said he was a poor man, but that no amount of money could swerve him from what he believed to be his official duty. Such incidents are rare, too rare, we may say, in even the best regulated communities.

THE question on which the Democracy are preparing to go before the country is the repeal of the reconstruction acts, touching which the *Herald* remarks as follows: "But if the Democratic party shall attempt again to try the experiment of unsettling the fixed facts resulting from the war they will surely be again defeated. In frankly accepting the Constitution as it is they have a fair prospect of success; but if they will insist upon 'the Constitution as it was' under Buchanan, they will surely be again defeated. It is for the Northern Democracy this time to bring the South to reason, instead of following the Hotspurs of the South once more on the road to ruin. Surely Tammany Hall has had enough of that folly."

THE great church law suit, growing out of the suspension of Geo. H. Stuart, Esq., for singing hymns instead of psalms, in 1868, and involving the large property of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, has occupied the Supreme Court during the March setting, in Philadelphia, and is now drawing to a close. Mr. Stuart was on the witness stand on Tuesday, for four hours, and testified that he never sang a hymn at a Reformed Presbyterian Church service, except on one occasion, at the church of the Rev. Dr. McLeod of New York. This reverend gentleman was present in Court, aiding the party who suspended Mr. Stuart, and who are now trying to eject him and his pastor, the Rev. Dr. Wylie, from their house of worship.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of the *Tribune*, who is likewise a "friend" to Mr. Sumner, writes as follows concerning the late speech of that Senator:

> "Depend upon it, fellow Republican, whatever your wishes may be, Washington is with Sumner. Four-fifths of the President's appointees and those of his Cabinet in the departments are against him on his Santo Domingo policy, and against him in his quarrel with Sumner. The sentiment which received the warmest approval was this: If the President had bestowed a tithe of the personal effort and personal attention and personal advocacy and solicitation upon the matter of securing protection to American citizens in the South that he has to procuring the annexation of half an island in the Caribbean sea, the outrages of the Ku-Klux Klan would long since have been numbered among the things of the past. The repetition of the applause which broke forth upon the utterance of this sentiment was restrained by the fear that the galleries would be cleared, as threatened by the Vice President, and by the knowledge also that all applause was contrary to the rules of the Senate."

The same writer makes the following criticism of a portion of the speech:

> "His allusion, however, to the President as the chief of the Ku-Klux Klan which was committing depredations on foreign soil, was unfortunate and in extremely bad taste."

THE German peace celebration on Easter Monday is expected to be general throughout the United States, and the demonstration in New York city will equal if not surpass anything of the kind ever witnessed. An address to the Germans of the United States has been published by the Committee on Celebration. They are asked to hold appropriate services in all German houses of worship on the evening preceding the appointed day, and to make collections for the widows and orphans of fallen German soldiers; to honor the day following in all German schools, and to observe the day appropriately in every city, town and village of the United States, not excepting those in which there already has been a celebration.

PHILADELPHIA, according to recent returns of assessors, contains 94,446 brick, 7,385 stone, and 12,472 wooden dwelling houses, making a grand total of 114,303 homes for the population of 700,000. Of this number of dwellings 37,116 are two storied and 70,192 three storied. There are 451 church buildings, 134 public school buildings, 80 school buildings of religious societies, 63 halls and theaters, and 8,443 other buildings of various kinds. The aggregate of houses and other structures is 122,746. This return of dwellings, the *Ledger* says, is about fifteen hundred greater than the return made by the United States census marshals, but the difference is not greater than the rapid progress of building from June, 1870, to the close of that year will account for.

THE wheat prospect in Central Illinois is represented as very encouraging. The growing wheat stands thick upon the ground, and the recent rains and warm sunshine have given it a luxurious appearance. Growers predict the earliest harvest known since Illinois was settled. From Ioawa a correspondent writes: "It is probable that nearly all the wheat will be sown before the close of the present (last) week. It is astonishing with what rapidity the broad acres by the thousands are, with the aid of machinery, sowed with grain. Farmers generally express themselves with satisfaction as to the season thus far, and there is promise of good return for the labor of those who were early in the field. It now appears that by the 10th of May corn will be all planted in this State, and the number of acres will be largely increased over last year, in consequence of the large number of new farms which will be opened up this year."

WITH the prefatory remark that "it must be apparent to every citizen of this Commonwealth who has a stake in the welfare of the State, and who prefers the honest sort of legislation to the dishonest, that some remedy must be shortly or immediately suggested against the corrupting influences of Harrisburg, which are rapidly undermining our political system," the Philadelphia *Inquirer* modestly proceeds to say that the remedy seems to lie in the removal of the capital to that city, and demonstrates to its own satisfaction that an inland town like Harrisburg should no longer be the seat of government. It omits any reference to the inland town known as Pittsburgh.

IT is stated that about four hundred acres of land in the immediate vicinity of St. Louis were purchased a few days since for $145,000, for a union stock yard. The work will be commenced immediately on the erection of the yard at an outlay of a large sum of money. Among the prominent stockholders are A. M. Allerton, David Allerton, J. B. Dutcher, Wm. C. Moore, of the National Stock Yards, New York, Mr. Augustus Schell, H. C. Clarke, President of the Lake Shore Road, Samuel F. Barger, of New York, W. T. C. Eastman, of Baltimore, and Thomas A. Scott, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

SECRETARY ROBESON, says the *Tribune*, "went out of his way to impugn the authenticity" of Captain Temple's "damaging letter." Whereupon the *Tribune* produces indubitable evidence of the authenticity of the document, and sharply comments on the Secretary's course as follows:

> "Mr. Robeson has been indiscreet, but we do not believe he meant to be untrue; and in that conviction we call on him for a distinct and prompt retraction. He cannot thus relieve himself from the public judgment on the recklessness that could, whether in supposed aid of the administration or for any reason whatsoever, make such a slur without warrant; but he can save his reputation as a man of candor."

JUDGE LEAVITT, in the United States Court at Cincinnati, in the case of a lottery dealer, has decided that under the act of Congress of 1863 a fine should be considered a judgment debt, and that an execution might issue for the same; that under this statute when a lottery dealer had been fined for a violation of the Internal Revenue laws, and a *capias pro fine* had been issued to compel the payment of the same, that the defendant could be discharged on a writ of *habeas corpus*, as a fine was a debt, and that imprisonment for debt had been abolished by the Constitution and laws of Ohio; that an act of Congress had previously adopted the laws of the State legislature abolishing imprisonment for debt as a rule for decision in the United States Court.

LIEUT. GEORGE M. WHEELER, of the United States Engineer Corps, has received instructions to make a thorough exploration of the northern part of Arizona Territory and the southern part of Nevada. He will have a suitable escort from the command of the military division of the Pacific, and will leave Washington in a few days for San Francisco to make arrangements for the expedition. It is the general belief that this unexplored territory is rich in minerals, and the Western Members of Congress have long been urging the exploration of these parts of Arizona and Nevada with the view of ascertaining what the country is really worth. The report of Lieut. Wheeler, therefore, is looked for with more than ordinary interest by those having in view our increase of immigration toward the Pacific slope.

THE statement has been published that Judge Mason, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Nebraska, had taken the ground that while negroes enjoy the privilege of voting they are not burdened with the duty of serving as jurors. This is correct; yet the paragraph upon which it was based lacked exactitude. Judge Mason has filed such an opinion; but the two other Supreme Court Justices have neither concurred nor con-concurred in this view. The position taken does not consequently have any practical effect as it now stands.

A DELEGATION from the "Colored Veterans" serenaded Colonel Forney at his residence a few evenings ago. The Colonel made them a neat speech, which he concluded as follows: "I suppose the direct significance of this compliment is that the President of the United States has called me to an office which I neither asked nor solicited; which I accepted without conditions, and which I shall discharge with perfect independence, to the interest of and according to the fundamental principles which underlie the great Republican party."

THE well now being sunk in Buffalo, with a view of securing a flow of natural gas, such as they have in Erie, has reached a depth of one hundred and fifty feet, and is progressing at the rate of twenty feet in twenty-four hours. The belief exists that the gas is somewhere in that region, and although none has yet been discovered, the well will be sunk to the depth of eight hundred or one thousand feet before the search is given up.

"THE brokers of Wall street are in great trepidation of mind lest Trinity Church spire should fall on them, it being rumored that that oft ascended structure is in an unsound condition."

We are not sure but that this is a consummation devoutly to be wished. It seems the only way in which these money changers can be struck with religious convictions. That all other methods have signally failed the history of Wall street sufficiently shows.

MRS. VICTORIA C. WOODHULL started her paper for the purpose of advocating her claims to the Presidency. George Francis Train has just established a journal to forward his own aspirations in the same direction. We trust that if these persons are nominated they will make arrangements for a joint discussion and presentation of their respective claims. It is the only way we can think of for getting rid of them. They would probably talk each other to death.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "The New York *Nation*, and other papers that should have better information, charge the President with the dismissal of Wells from the revenue service. The fact is, the office held by Mr. Wells expired by limitation, and Congress refused to extend it. Mr. Wells was not removed. He held the office until the office ceased to exist."

SOME friends of Mr. Sumner in Philadelphia extended to him an invitation which he has declined. The public will thus lose an oration from Mr. Sumner on the question of his removal from the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, as he undoubtedly would have been expected to speak on this subject if the banquet had taken place. It is probable that the Senator made a wise decision.

"GOUGH has delivered thousands of lectures, but has heard only one in all his life." This gentleman has, without a doubt, been of great service to his fellows in warning them from the rocks and shoals whereon he was so nearly wrecked. But we are still inclined to the opinion that if he had heard more, he would in all probability have delivered fewer.

ST. Louis and Chicago papers are again berating each other for misstatements in respect to the population of those cities. St. Louis claims to lead Chicago 12,864, as the difference between 310,864 and 298,000, the official figures. The population of St. Louis *county* is put down at 351,189.

"A PARTY by the name of Jones has written a book to prove that the United States is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Where does he live? It cannot be in the South, and it is equally certain that he has never been in New York. We suspect he must be a Washington lobbyist.

"GOUGH says that a joke falls upon a Pittsburgh audience with a heavy thud."

He was not warranted in saying so. So far as we know he has never yet afforded a Pittsburgh audience an opportunity of showing their appreciation in that direction.

"GENERAL JUBAL EARLY is practicing law in Richmond."

Well, we hope he will be more successful in defending the interests of his new clients than he was in his defense of the Confederate cause when Sheridan appeared for the prosecutor.

"RUMOR has it that Solon Robinson writes the criticisms upon Vinnie Ream in the *Tribune*."

Rumor scribbles reams of nonsense, the above statement being a specimen. Solon Robinson resides in Florida, and has never seen Vinnie's statue, probably never herself.

"THE only female editor in Mississippi is Miss Piney W. Forrest."

We guess somebody will buy an interest in that pine forest before long, perhaps with a view to girdling it.

"JEAN INGELOW is forty-one years old. She was born in Boston."

True; but this Boston is not the Massachusetts Athens. It is a town in Lincolnshire, England.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The vital statistics of New York last week show thirty-seven still-births, 371 births, 112 marriages and 566 deaths, which is an increase of twenty-nine over the mortality of the previous week.

The German press relate the singular story that about a century ago Prince Dietrichstein sold his Silesian estates to Frederick the Great, of Prussia, for the sum of 333,333 third ducats. About a year ago the last scion of that princely house died at Vienna, and among his effects were found, untouched and carefully preserved, the identical 333,333 gold pieces which Frederick the Great had paid to his ancestor. What might not have been done with this money? It was rather an expensive fancy to let that million thalers remain so long unproductive.

The statement of building operations in Philadelphia for the past month is the most remarkable ever known. The building inspectors issued nine hundred and ninety permits, and of these seven hundred and thirty-five were for new brick or stone dwellings, forty-seven for new buildings of other kinds, and the remainder for alterations.

Bergh and his agents are still after equine needle pads, in New York. Two hundred and thirty of these infernal instruments of torture have been removed, during the year, from the bits of carriage horses. They consist of circular bits of polished leather, one side being studded with some thirty or forty sharp tacks of about half an inch in length. This side is turned inward, and the tacks pressing against the animal's jaws, the least movement of the reins causes them to penetrate the flesh. The object in view in using these "burrs" is to put life into the animal upon which they are used, giving a false appearance of fine action and spirit.

Scientific and inventive minds in Philadelphia are giving a good deal of attention and inquiry as to the best plan by which the rather frequently recurring explosions of kitchen boilers may be prevented. It is estimated that there are in that city upwards of twenty thousand houses having kitchen ranges, behind each one of which is laid a steam boiler that is subject to the same general conditions as other steam boilers, and, like them, liable under certain conditions to explode.

The lead mines in the Galena, Illinois, region, which were supposed to have been nearly exhausted, have within the last six months yielded better than ever before. Many new and rich veins have been struck, and a Galena paper tells of a mine from which 50,000 pounds of ore can be taken at an expense of $10, affording a net income of $2,000 per day.

The public debt of Canada, which was nothing in 1840, and $80,000,000 three years ago, is now $107,000,000—as heavy in proportion to her wealth as that of the United States. And it is steadily increasing, while ours is being rapidly diminished. John Bull need have no fears of Columbia's looking with lustful eye upon his American possessions, after such an exhibit of expensiveness and impending bankruptcy as this.

The story of a gentleman in Peabody, Mass., having coughed up an upper set of false teeth having been doubted, a party who knows whereof he speaks writes to a Boston paper that the statement is correct in all respects, save in one or two minor points, viz.: the teeth were not "swallowed during sleep," but in a fit, and were not missed "at the time," but some weeks afterward.

A new fire escape and ladder was recently tested at the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, and pronounced the most simple, durable and ingenious contrivance for the purpose extant. The escape consists of extension ladders that work inside each other, and are raised and lowered by an endless chain. The one exhibited had three extensions of twenty feet each, and it was run up a heighth of fifty feet, and to test its strength four firemen mounted it at once without having the least effect upon it. At the upper end is a basket, which is worked by a pulley from the ground, and is so arranged that either people or property can be lowered from a burning building with safety.

One of the Portland, (Me.) ladies in Paris during the siege, writes that before the city fell they had to come down to horse flesh, and very good they found it, too. On alternate days they were able to secure a nice cut at seventy-five cents a pound, and on other days they had to take pieces that were only good to make soup with. The two or three days before the end of the siege they received only twelve ounces of bread a day for their support, this being made of the remains of the flour, oats, rye, &c., left in the city, all mixed together, and very unpalatable. After the siege was raised the supplies came in, and their delight was great when their baker said he could give them a loaf of real flour bread.

Of the several hundred postmistresses in the United States, very few get what may be called good pay. In seventy of the most profitable offices the income ranges from $1,000 to $4,000. Only three pay the latter sum, viz., Leavenworth, Louisville and Richmond. The other offices pay $3,000. Twelve pay over $2,000 and under three thousand.

Pietro Salini made a balloon ascension from Messina (Sicily), on the 18th of February, and has never been heard of since. He was an amateur aeronaut, never having attempted an atmospheric voyage before, and, it is thought, he must have been lost in the Mediterranean.

They have had a remarkable winter in New Hampshire. A correspondent, writing from Conway, in that State, says that at this time of the year, for the last fifteen years, snow has averaged from three to four feet deep, necessitating the breaking out of roads after every storm or blow. This year there has been so little snow that roads have not been broken out at all, and the highways are drying up rapidly. The fields are bare, and wagons have been in use three weeks, where last year not a fence was in sight. Much timber has been left in the woods for lack of snow to get it out on. Sugar making, usually begun about April, is now brisk.

Among the navy guns which have been presented at the Springfield armory for examination, recently, is an English Ward & Burton breech-loader, which has been used in Great Britain for some time but never here. It locks and unlocks by a quarter revolution of a crank movement, ejects the shell nicely, and is a very pretty arm, but has no advantage worth recognizing over guns already manufactured here.

Bitche is the only French fortress that successfully resisted the Prussian guns. But what could not be achieved by military force has been acquired by diplomatic skill, for Bitche becomes Prussian through the cession of Alsace and Lorraine. For five months the well provisioned garrison had been prepared to resist any attack its enemies might make. Since the treaty of peace, besiegers and besieged have, however, lived in the utmost harmony. In this case, at least, the pen has proved mightier than the sword.

A curious and imposing ceremony took place in Lexington, Ky., a few days since. During the funeral services of a lady in that city, her infant, only a few weeks old, was brought to the chancel of the church, and there, in the presence of its dead mother, was solemnly dedicated in baptism to the God whom she had served.

No less than six undoubtedly genuine Nathan murderers have been discovered recently west of the Mississippi. Every State this side of the great river now has at least two or three of them, and the supply, in consequence of the demand, is steadily increasing.

A curious event has recently transpired on the Erie Railroad, near Susquehanna, where a portion of the track has sunken, and all attempts to fill it have been unavailing; for though it had been fed with hundreds of train-loads of gravel, it is a dozen feet below the level of the track, and is still sinking. The stockholders think they have now found the place where Fisk has put all the earnings of the road for the past five years.

The Washington *Star* says a private entertainment will be given to-day to President Grant and the High Commission by Mr. S. T. Suit at Suitland, his fine country place in Prince George county, Maryland. The prominent features of the entertainment will be a fox hunt and deer chase, and from the nature of the country and Mr. Suit's large experience in hunting and field sports, he will, doubtless, be able to provide his guests with some exciting sport.

The new drug clerk bill passed by the New York Legislature simply provides that both druggists and drug clerks shall know enough to fill up prescriptions correctly, and thus give sick people and the doctors fair play in the fight against disease and death. Why shall we not have such a law in Pennsylvania, and enforced, too?

The wool interest of California is getting to be something immense. Last year that State produced 20,000,000 pounds, or 8,000,000 more than all the British North American provinces, and nearly one-third of all clipped in the United States.

The New York *Commercial* says: What is known as the "Doc Simmons' Fund" does not turn out to be a very great success. A few hundreds of dollars have been collected and paid over to the family of the deceased engineer, but public sympathy has not outlived the nine days' wonder of his heroic death, and having ceased to talk about him we cease to care about him also, occupying our minds with what is of the present, and forgetting to put our hands in our pockets in memory of what is past.

The successive stages of Northwestern growth are remarkably illustrated by a paragraph in the Waverly, Iowa, *Republican*, which says: "We have a man in our city who was born in 1800, and has a son who was born in the Terriory of Michigan, and another one in the Territory of Wisconsin, and still another one in the Territory of Iowa, and also a daughter born in the State of Iowa—all in the same house! Col. J. W. Woods is the man."

The Belgians are highly excited in consequence of the report that the Pope has determined to take up his abode in their country. The Liberals and Clericals in Belgium are about equally strong. The Clericals want the Pope there, and the Liberals threaten they will even resort to force in order to keep him out of the country. Serious complications are expected in consequence.

Recently a party of hunters discovered in the vicinity of Parksville, Mo., a cave which is supposed from articles found therein to be occupied by counterfeiters. Several boxes with padlocks to them, rolls of bank note paper, and also dies, inks and other appliances and tools such as might be used in the manufacture of counterfeit money were discovered, but the discoverers seem to have become apprehensive of the sudden appearance of the occupants of the den, and made haste to leave the locality, thinking their throats in danger should they pursue their investigation either to satisfy curiosity or with a view of bringing the outlaws to justice.

Police Superintendent Kelso, of New York, is roundly abused by Western papers for what is designated his "exalted cheek" in offering $2,500 reward for the murderer Forrester, when the relatives of the murdered man have announced their willingness to pay over $60,000 for the arrest of the assassin. This pother about the reward may explain Forrester's remarkable success as a "hider."

The fact is stated that Mr. J. Davis, while on his recent tour through the South, traveled in male attire.

Milwaukee has had a case of suspended animation. A child sickened, and to all appearances dying, arrangements for burial were made. On the third day after, during the funeral service, the officiating Minister casually placed his hand upon the folded arms of the little sleeper, and noticing a warmth unusual in the dead, advised postponement of the burial. His suspicions proved correct, in the reanimation of the child, which was alive at last accounts, with a fair chance of recovery.

Brigham Young has ordered from a house in Chicago a spring outfit for a part of his family. The order is for twenty-six velvet cloaks and twenty-six dresses; also, sixty suits of male attire and thirty-six dress coats.

The great mastodonic relic found last summer near Chillicothe, Ohio, has been taken to Columbus and placed in the rooms of the State Board of Agriculture. It consists of the upper jaw bone and head of a mastodon, and is said to be the largest of the kind yet discovered. Across the frontal bone the head measures thirty inches, and by comparison with the complete skeleton of a mastodon in a Boston museum, it is demonstrated that this Ohio animal must have been forty feet long, including the tusks, and twenty feet high. The tusks were sunk two and one-half feet in the sockets, and the socket, show that they were twelve inches in diameter at the widest point.

The gas company in Chicago, fearful that some accident might happen the mains laid across the river there, (in deep-dredged ditches at the bottom,) and thus leave the entire north side of the city without light, workmen are now engaged in making a tunnel under the river, six and a half feet in diameter and four hundred and sixteen feet long. In this tunnel will be laid a wrought iron pipe thirty inches in diameter. The entire cost is estimated at $11,000.

A Mrs. Coppenhagen, who last week died in Boston, left a large and well-selected assortment of legacies. She gave the Catholic Home for the Destitute, $500; the Female Medical College, $400; the Woman's Suffrage Association, $300; the Anti-Cruelty to Animals Society, $300; the Consumptives' Home, $300; the Young Men's Christian Union, $250; the Ladies' Physiological Society, $150; the Warren Street Chapel, $200. The legacies are small comparatively and taken singly, but the benevolence which dictated them must have been of the largest kind.

Mrs. Annie Breed, of Norwich, Conn., died a few days since, and left $20,000 to a faithful servant, Abby Nilkey, for twenty years of devotion. The domestic was so delighted with the legacy that she actually died of excess of happiness in less than two weeks.

The Philadelphia Mint will redeem each kind of United States copper, nickel and bronze coins, when forwarded in even sums of twenty dollars, or any multiple of twenty dollars. Copper cents prior to 1857, nickel-copper cents from 1857 to 1864, and bronze cents since 1864, must come separately.

New Orleans protests against receiving any more legacies from well-intentioned but rather cracked-brained old millionaires. John McDonough's large bequest, the papers say, was absorbed by the lawyers; the greater portion of that left by John D. Fisk was stolen by somebody; and lastly, that continual bone of contention and litigation, the Girod bequest of $100,000, has dwindled to $30,000.

Mr. Roebling hopes to have the bridge between Brooklyn and New York completed and ready for trial by the Fourth of July, 1876. In that case, says a New York paper, the Philadelphia centenary arrangements may have to be changed.

The Young Men's Christian Association of San Francisco pays the postage on letters dropped in the office there when it seems probable that the senders neglected to stamp them through ignorance or accident. During the past three months the Association has thus forwarded 2,315 letters. More than 1,000 unstamped letters in the same time were left to their fate, as it was thought the writers expected the Association to "make it all right."

The R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States has decreed that the 26th of the present month shall be set apart and observed by the members of the I. O. O. F. throughout the country as a day of general thanksgiving and in grateful recognition and acknowledgment of the goodness of God in the preservation and prosperity of the order.

An old bachelor named Marsh, of Passaic village, N. J., who died recently leaving an estate valued at about $400,000, including eighty acres of choice land and six horses, made a very curious will. Nearly all his property is bequeathed to his horses. The farm of eighty acres is set apart for their exclusive comfort and support, and $300 a year to each is also provided for their additional welfare. $1,200 a year is appropriated to recompense a man whose whole time and skill shall be devoted to their care. The executors are bequeathed the sum of $10,000 each, to see that the requirements of the will are carried into effect. This state of things is to continue ten years, when the farm is ordered to be sold. He had no near relations, and the distant ones do not come in for their share until the specified ten years have passed.

SOME FUN.

A good story is told of Rossini. A composer desired to be introduced to him and was amiably received by the maestro, who invited him to play something of his own composition. The pianist sat down to the instrument, hammered, banged, pawed, thumped, played with his elbows, feet and nose, and finally stopped through sheer exhaustion.

"What is that?" asked Rossini.

"It is a funeral march I composed on the death of Meyerbeer. How do you like it, divine maestro?"

"Not bad, only it would have been better if you had died, then Meyerbeer could have composed the music."

"I meant to have told you of that hole," said a gentleman to his friend who was walking with him in his garden, and stumbled into a pit full of water. "No matter," said the friend, blowing the mud and water from his mouth, "I've found it."

A gentleman learned in the origin of social customs was asked what was the meaning of the custom of casting an old shoe after a newly married couple as they start on their trip. Said he, "to indicate that the chances of matrimony are very slippery."

The San Francisco *News Letter* says that "the Industrial School Committee report that one boy has escaped from the institution and got married and they don't know what to do with him. If the school is designed to be reformatory, he should be rescued and brought back; if penal, it would be well to let him alone."

A New York housekeeper thought she would call on her nearest neighbor. She was about entering the door, but hesitated, thinking that the family might be taking supper. "Come in," said the hostess, "we are having tableaux." "Yes," replied the visitor, "I thought I *smelt* 'um."

A cheerfully inclined physician of California has decided that his skeleton shall be well wired together and placed in a medical college, unless his wife wants it for ornamental purposes.

A Western paper, in an article on "The dignity of Stupidity," expresses the conviction that "it is a very respectable thing to be stupid. Cheek goes a good way with some people, but, when the question is one of permanent success, give us that luxuriant efflorescence of social conversation—dignified stupidity!"

This is carriage driving etiquette in Havana, according to a correspondent: "Whenever a carriage arrives, the jaunty footman jumps from his seat, springs to the door, and, doffing his glossy beaver with his right hand, opens the door with his left, and stands there, a miniature Beau Brummel. Just as the ladies rise to vacate the carriage the driver—sitting bolt upright in his seat, with reins in his left hand nearly on a line with his chin, and whip perpendicular in his right—suddenly, and with military precision, places the whip in his left hand, and taking his beaver in his right, holds it at a respectful elevation."

List Of United States Patents

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending March 28th, 1871, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the COMMERCIAL, from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

No. 113,023—Apparatus for purifying coal oil; Benjamin Crawford, Allegheny.

No. 113,027—Needle holder and tension device for sewing machines; Edwin L. Crumb, South West.

No. 113,075—Chisel for mortising machines; Edgar McConnell, Sharon.

No. 113,092—Machine for pulling flax; Benj. M. Reeves, Franklin.

No. 113,109—Cultivator; Michael Stoll, Conestoga township, assignor to himself and Jacob G. Peters, same place.

No. 113,118—Washing machine; Geo. S. Walker, Erie, assignor to himself and F. F. Adams, same place.

No. 113,126—Grappling hook; Elias Ziegler and Chas. Cable, Harmony.

No. 113,151—Valve for oil tanks; Daniel Fisher and William Cummings, Oil City.

No. 113,157—Feather renovator; Jonathan Garret and Jonas E. Ranch, Selin's Grove.

No. 113,166—Torsion spring for cars; Benj. Hershey, Erie.

No. 113, 173—Horseshoe machine; Wm. R. Justus, Pittsburgh, assignor to Shoenberger & Co., same place.

No. 113,180—Peat machine; Zalmon Ludington, Fayette county.

No. 113,193—Buggy brake; J. Lamborn Myers, Ferguson township.

No. 113,198—Medicine or powder for horses, etc.; John Norcrost, West Newton.

No. 113,223—Excavator; J. S. Thomas, Mifflintown.

No. 113,228—Composition for treating iron; Samuel Weaver, Pottstown.

THE failure of the Lelands, of the Metropolitan Hotel at New York, is not to be taken to signify that the hotel business in that city, or in the country, is not profitable. What has been the matter with the Lelands is, that keeping one hotel is so remunerative they wanted to keep as many as possible, and had so extended their operations that it became inconvenient for them to pay their bills to grocers and butchers, and they succumbed to the pressure of the tradesmen and went into bankruptcy. The moral is that whereas one hotel may be a good thing, a number of them may prove ruinous. The Metropolitan, which is owned by A. T. Stewart, has been rented to William M. Tweed for five years, at an annual rental of $60,000 per year for the first two years, and $65,000 for the remaining three years, and Mr. Tweed's son, Richard, will be installed as nominal proprietor, though Abraham Garfield, of the Delavan House at Albany, will be the real manager. The hotel will be henceforth, of course, the grand headquarters of Tammany.

Like dropping, dying stars, our loved ones go away from our sight. The stars of our hopes, our ambitions, our prayers, whose light ever shines before us, they suddenly pale in the firmament of our hearts, and their place is left empty, cold and dark. A mother's steady, soft and earnest light, that beamed through all our wants and sorrows; a father's strong, quick light, that kept our feet from stumbling in the dark and treacherous ways; a sister's light, so mild, so pure, so constant and so firm, shines upon us from gentle, loving eyes, and persuading us to grace and goodness; a brother's light, forever sleeping in our soul, and illuminating our goings and comings; a friend's light, true and trusty—gone out forever? No! the light has not gone out. It is shining beyond the stars, where there is no night and no darkness forever, and forever.—[*Theodore Parker*.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* publishes an appeal signed by four-fifths of all the Republican members of the Missouri Legislature for the unity of the party in that State. The *Democrat* says: "The document is mainly valuable as proof of that unity substantially consummated. Separated party leaders only join hands when the divided masses they have represented have already virtually done so. This circular stands, therefore, as the proof that all Republicans of Missouri stand shoulder to shoulder on the common Republican platform, to battle as a unit against the now defiant and aggressive Democracy of the country and of this Commonwealth."

Danger Ahead.

A single spark may kindle a flame that will consume a city, and small ailments neglected may end in fatal disorders. Bearing this fact in mind, let the first symptoms of debility or nervous prostration be met promptly with invigorating treatment. Foremost among the vegetable tonics of the age stands Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and whenever the vital powers seem to languish, or there is any reason to suspect that the animal functions essential to the sustenation and purification of the body are imperfectly performed, this invaluable invigorant and antiseptic should at once be resorted to. Indigestion always produces weakness of the bodily powers. Sometimes it happens that the appetite demands more food than the stomach can digest; though not more, perhaps, than is required to keep up the full strength of the frame. The object under such circumstances, is to increase the digestive capacity of the assimilating organ, so as to make it equal to the duty imposed upon it by the appetite, and capable of supplying the *building material of the system* as fast as it is required. The object is fully accomplished by the use of the Bitters. They tone and gently stimulate the cellular membrane which secretes the gastric juice, and the result is that the solvent is mingled with the food in sufficient quantity to convert all its nourishing particles into pure and wholesome element. If, on the other hand, there is a deficiency of appetite, without any corresponding deficency of digestive power, the effect of the tonic is to stimulate a desire for food. In nineteen cases out of twenty, headache, nausea, nervousness, fainting-fits, spasms, and, indeed, most of the casual aches and pains to which humanity is subject, proceed primarily from indigestion complicated with biliousness; and for both these complaints Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are recommended as a speedy and certain remedy.

WHITEHOUSE--CHENEY.

Some Interesting Extracts from the Correspondence Between Bishop Whitehouse and the Wardens of Christ Church, Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 2.—As has been stated in these dispatches, Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, rector of Christ Church, is to be brought to trial for contumacy in disregarding the sentence of the ecclesiastical courts as pronounced by the Bishop, by which he was tried and convicted for non-conformity. A portion of the correspondence is published. It embraces a letter addressed to the Wardens of Christ Church, and the reply of the Wardens thereto. Bishop Whitehouse, in his letter communicating officially the sentence of the Court, says:

"The immediate effects of discipline, how guarded and gentle soever it may be, must be disturbing to a congregation, and arouse feelings of irritation and sorrow. To many of you Mr. Cheney is justly endeared by his office of public and private ministry, tion, and you esteem him very highly in love for his work's sake. I sympathize with all that is natural and generous in such emotions, and am prepared to expect and overlook from the same impulse that which may be unreasoning, one-sided and even unjust. The real issues and the responsibilities of other official trusts, exposure to such grief and misconceptions, is inseparable from the care of all the churches; and, however hazardous or humiliating to the individual, must be mastered when in conflict with the claims of delegated trusts. This grave trial, beloved in the Lord, has now become yours, and in a measure that of every individual in the large constituency of which you are administrative officers, and whose interests you are guardians. At every step, from the initiatory petition signed by individuals for official permission to organize through your organization, incorporation, admission to the convention, the title to property, the reception of benefactions, the imparting of vested rights, and your enfolding in the general church, you have pledged conformity to the doctrines, discipline, worship, rites and ceremonies of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, to the constitution and canons of the general convention and of the diocese of Illinois. All your corporate life is indissolubly bound up by a solemn pledge, in honor, in love, as well as in law and equity, with this franchise of membership. You cannot dissolve it, and I have confidence that you will not impeach it by any rash councils, or degrade it by any passionate though futile secession."

The reply of the wardens is quite lengthy. They say: "Accepting the sympathy you express in the spirit in which it is tendered, we trust you will permit us to disavow any consciousness on our part of acting upon unreasoning, unjust or one-sided instinct, or any failure to recognize the importance of the trust incident to the office you hold. On the contrary, we acknowledge the solemnity of the authority attached to the Episcopal office, and just in proportion to its exalted character we have looked to see it administered, not to destruction, but to salvation; not to hurt, but to help. Our beloved rector, after eleven years of labor among us, during which Providence has seen fit to prosper his work exceedingly and to endear him very much to his people, has incurred the displeasure of his ecclesiastical superiors, and an alleged sentence, claimed to have been arrived at and inflicted in the administration of discipline, has been passed upon him. If he had been guilty of offense or misconduct requiring and justifying such a sentence; if that gulit had been ascertained, the conclusion reached and the sentence announced in accordance with the laws of the church in which he is an officer, and in accordance with those essential principles of justice without which there can be no just judgment, then it would be clearly his duty to submit and ours to counsel such submission. Is such the case in this instance? Accused upon no information by his vestry, by his brother presbyters, or upon preliminary investigation, our pastor, engrossed in the work of his sacred aiming and entirely unconscious of the impending blow, found himself subjected to a prosecution upon the serious charge of violation of his solemn engagement of conformity, and of his ordination vow, and that he had been guilty of such violation in that he had omitted, in the administration of the office of the public baptism of infants, the positive affirmation therein contained that the child is regenerated by the baptismal act itself. The doctrine of the Protestant Episcopal Church does not hold that the Holy Spirit is necessarily present in the administration of the rite of Baptism. To declare in positive language that which was not the doctrine of the church was a burthen to our pastor almost too grievous to be borne, and he sought relief, not in compromises with his conscience by attempting in the use of that office to explain that one part did not mean what it said, but by the omission of the asseveration containing this false doctrine, leaving the service in its spirit wholly, and in its letter substantially unchanged; and in so doing he did no more than many of his reverend brethren in the church have done and are doing, and in no respect interfered with the efficacy of the rite, or assumed to make material alterations there; yet for this act he was cited to be tried, and proceedings to sentence have been steadily pressed to that end. It has seemed to us that the progress of discipline should always be slow, that the mildest measures should be taken toward one who may be laboring under undue tenderness of conscientious scruples, or acting under a mistaken sense of duty."

The letter concludes as follows: "Entertaining these views, we cannot hesitate as to our duty in the premises. It is with indescribable grief that we find ourselves obliged, even in appearance, to assume an attitude of difference with the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese; but, however painful the duties imposed upon us, we must discharge them under the guidance of our own consciences. The character of these proceedings, the manner in which they have been carried on, the conclusion in which they have culminated, and the utter impracticability of submission without moral degradation, leave no alternative. Appealing to that Almighty Being unto whom all hearts are open, all desires known, and from whom no secrets are hid, for the rectitude of our intentions, invoking His illumination upon all bishops, priests and deacons, and earnestly hoping that it may please Him to comfort, help and succor us in this season of tribulation, we remain, very respectfully, sir,

"THE WARDENS."

Don Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, is a modest man, judging from this account of him by a correspondent of the New York *Globe*: After the end of the Paraguayan war the Brazilian Senate passed an act appropriating a large sum, probably some thousands of contos reis, for the purpose of erecting a bronze statue of Don Pedro in the grand plaza of Rio de Janeiro. The document in the usual form, was transmitted to his Majesty for signature. After some day's delay it was returned without the Imperial autograph, with an indorsement in the Emperor's own hand, to the effect that his Majesty took that occasion to thank his lords and gentlemen for the very great honor they had done him, but he regretted that his sense of justice, considering the comparatively impoverished condition of the country, would not permit him to affix his name to the paper. He intimated, however, that if the bill was framed so that the funds voted for the erection of the equestrian statue were set apart for the relief of the widows and orphans of the gallant soldiers of his army, who had lost their lives in the recent struggle with Paraguay, it would readily receive his assent. It is almost needless to add that the Imperial hint was taken, and the bill amended passed and became a law.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of WM. A. SHEPARD, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, to whom all persons indebted to said estate will make payment; and those having claims against the same are requested to make them known without delay, to

OTIS SHEPARD, Administrator,
Nos. 52 and 54 Seventh ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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TO ANALYZE IT

Then speak of it according to its merits, compare it with Whisky, Bitters, Brandy, and other such articles, and see the difference. If they find the Wine of Life is pure and wholesome, and the other Liquors poisonous (which they certainly will do), then they are morally bound to prescribe and recommend the Wine of Life to their patients and friends as the best stimulant and tonic in use; but should they find it not pure and what the proprietors claim for it, let them publicly denounce it. It is the physician's duty to learn and find out which is the most wholesome stimulant for his patients, and to do so he must examine and look into the quality of each article, and learn for himself if the Wine of Life has any peculiar merits to warrant its general use. The proprietors claim the Wine of Life to be more wholesome and far

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Or in fact, any other article in common use, and ought to be used in every family. Everybody should give it a trial. It is a new thing, only been in use about one year, yet it has already gained a great name and a wonderful sale, and whoever once tries it will always recommend it to their friends. It is peculiarly pleasant, even delicious, and any one would be crazy to take whisky, &c., if he can get the Wine of Life. It is for sale by Druggists everywhere, in quart bottles. Price One Dollar. We challenge the world to produce a purer, cheaper, and nicer article than

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OR

WINE OF LIFE.

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